TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

OUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 22.

C. C. SLASHES REIGHT RATES TEN PER CENT

rstate Commerce Body stimates New Schedule ives Railroads 5 3-4 ct. Return.

nvinced that there was no im- ate possibility of the voluntary ing of railroad freight rates de- by President Harding, the in- ate commerce commission de- unanimously that the rates ld be reduced approximately 10 ent and issued an order making tive such reductions on July 1. e rate increases granted to the oads in 1920 were ordered re- d as follows: stern group, 40 per cent to 26 ent; western group, 35 per cent 1.5 per cent; southern and tain Pacific group, 25 per to 12.5 per cent; inter-terri- l group, 33 1-3 to 20 per cent.

5¾ Per Cent Return.

e commission estimated that ew rates would render the rail- s a return on the properties of oximately 5.75 per cent "under st, efficient and economical agement and reasonable expen- es for maintenance of way, tures and equipment."

e new reductions were effected rdering decreases in the hori- l rate increases authorized by commission on Aug. 26, 1920, s which have been reduced that date are not affected by 's order, remaining at their nt level.

airman McChord, of the com- on, agreed to the reduction of but expressed the opinion that fixed return of the railroads ld be 5.5 per cent instead of per cent.

think the times and conditions ly demand reductions in rates ll materials and products that asic in industry, and in our ex- ce as a people, to a level that ess interests will recognize as owest available for some time me," McChord said.

Passenger Rates Stand.

my judgment the general re- ons now decreed fall short of attainment of the desired end. record convinces me that the nt level of rates on the basic es is now operating as a serious en upon commerce and should materially reduced, and that a considerably lower level of with an induced higher level affic activity, not only will the ers secure more net revenue but prosperity of the country as a e will be greatly enhanced. The of industry and transportation ll below normal, although there d has been for several months ed improvement."

airman McChord also said that ctions on the general basis out- by him should be applied like- to passenger fares, which were onsidered in the decision hand- own today.

was unofficially estimated this noon that the reductions or- d by the commission would re- the annual revenues of the oads by approximately $200,- 00.

osphate Needed by Most Gardens

ckyard gardeners who aspire e the neighbors with the mag- nce of their products may get s from a recent bulletin writ- y a soils professor at the Ohio university for men who raise ables by the acre.

ality and earliness in vege- s as well as yield are much in- ced by fertilization, the bulle- oints out, citing as an example toes. "Red color and high ty are associated with good to- culture, whereas yellowish and low quality go hand in with weak soil and poor cul- practices," remarks Robert B. man, the author.

hosphorus and organic matter ll but universal deficiencies in garden soils. Corn, tomatoes, and beans respond especially phosphate fertilization. Beets, pkins and cucumbers are par- to phosphates and nitrogen; age and spinach respond best itrogen and all vegetables are fitted by limestone.

dio Service Set up for Farmers

mbers of the Montgomery, county farm bureau believe have the first such organiza- ever to set up a radiophone et news and entertainment ce of its own.

sending set capable of covering county has been put in by a ber of the bureau at his large ry farm near Dayton, and at a t monthly meeting of the bur- in Dayton the members heard first local lecture by radio- e, the operator outlining plans he service.

e station is licensed to send out rial of especial interest to farm au members in the county.

HERS WILL WEAR, BUT NOT HIDE, MORE

w York bathing girls will ap- on the beaches this Summer in long ear rings, colored scarfs, socks, held up tight by snappy rs; "Sally sandals" and one- suits with bandana caps.

e ear rings for the most part be of gray enamel, edged with t orange to match the prevail- olor of the trimmings in suits. re the trimming is green, the ings will be of jade.

cks are going to be the rage. will be brilliant colored to h the suit. The scarfs will be ar to those worn by flappers he streets this Spring. They be made of rubber and the mers will have yards of scarf ng behind them.

Experienced in Facing Wrong End of Pistols

Dugald Miller, an accountant for the Kelley-Dennis Co. in Kansas City, which was recently robbed by five men of $4,460, was testifying at the preliminary hearing of one of the holdup suspects.

The attorneys for the defense asked Miller if he had made a mental picture of the man's face while the robber pointed a gun at him.

"Yes," the witness replied.

"Did you ever face a pointed pistol before?" the attorney asked.

"Yes."

"Just where was that and under what circumstances?"

"I served with the Canadians for four years in Flanders," Miller replied. "Aside from many encounters in the line, I recall once being surrounded by eight Germans. Each pointed a pistol at me. I can describe each of those eight men today."

The defendant was bound over to the criminal court.

FARMER SHARES IN ROAD COSTS

Pays Average of 59 Per Cent, as His Business Depends Upon Highways.

"There is perhaps no business man who depends on roads as one of the main arteries of commerce to the same extent as does the farmer," said M. D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation, in a talk to the recent meeting of the Ohio State Automobile association at Columbus. "Further than that, as the farmer has most of his property in every tangible form and therefore is always on the tax duplicate, he is extremely interested from the standpoint of taxes paid that go to pay the cost of construction and help maintain our highways."

Mr. Lincoln gave figures to prove that the farmer pays more of the cost of roads than is ordinarily credited to him. For example, the figures given by the American Highway Educational bureau showing that 67 per cent of the road building and maintenance capital comes from the city and only 33 per cent from the farm were not challenged by Mr. Lincoln as regards federal and state aid roads. He demonstrated, however, that this is only a part of the total cost, and when consideration is given to the fact that county, township and abutting property owners pay the larger share, the farmers pay on the average 59 per cent and city 41 per cent. Even these proportions are not correct in counties that are distinctly rural and where the figures will probably run 80 per cent or higher in amounts paid by farmers.

It was pointed out by Mr. Lincoln that the farmers are not only interested in getting more hard surfaced roads, but are even more interested in the improvement of 49,000 miles of earth roads over which come the main bulk of the food produced in Ohio. The importance of road maintenance was emphasized by Mr. Lincoln, and success of patrol maintenance in two counties mentioned. Issuance of bonds above the cost of roads was condemned.

VIRGINIA BANKS AND FARMERS TO BUY PURE-BRED SIRES

The banks of Charlottesville, Va., are co-operating with farmers of the surrounding county in obtaining pure-bred sires. According to reports received by the United States department of agriculture, if a farmer will sell his grade or scrub sires and purchase pure-bred animals, the banks supply the necessary funds to cover the purchase of the pure-bred sire over the amount received for the inferior animal. The loan is made on the basis of a year's time.

Bankers See Need of German Loan

Leading bankers from many nations, with J. P. Morgan as the American representative, were in Paris last week to discuss financial means for the settlement of the European economic situation, with a loan to Germany considered as one of the first measures necessary.

Informal discussions among the financiers preliminary to the meeting indicated that a loan to Germany must be of considerable magnitude to bring about a real settlement and assure that a fresh crisis will not spring up within a few months.

The figures mentioned ranged from $500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, the latter apparently meeting with the most favor. Such a loan, however, would be contingent, it is understood, upon a decisive revision downward in the cash reparation payments demanded from Germany.

Pardon Seekers to Take Drastic Action

Members of the self-styled "children's crusade," comprising children of war time offenders now serving terms in federal penitentiaries, announced after a visit to the White House that they would not return there again "as petitioners" but would adopt "vigorous measures" to obtain executive consideration of their plea that the sentences be reduced to "a peacetime basis."

The announcement was made after the party had made, they said, 20 visits to the White House without being received by the President and had been informed that the President "had not changed his attitude."

The executive's view is said to be that the appeals should be made to the department of justice. The crusaders already have been given the opportunity of stating their plea before department officials.

DAIRY CONGRESS WILL CONVENE IN U. S. IN 1923

Agriculture Department in Charge of Big Dairy Meet Which Will Bring World Delegates Here.

The suggestion of the Argentine Republic in 1919 that the United States government take the lead in a movement for the holding of a great international dairy conference is to bear fruit next year.

In October, 1923, the World's Dairy Congress will convene in this country under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. Under authority granted by congress in 1921, President Harding is expected shortly to invite foreign governments to send representatives to the United States to attend and to take part in the meeting. The dairy congress was to be held this year, but by a joint resolution adopted by the senate and the house in December, 1921, the date of the opening of the meeting was postponed from 1922 to 1923 so that its scope could be broadened.

Four cities have already entered into competition for the honor of entertaining the half million persons who will come to this country from all parts of the world to take part in the discussions incident to the conference and to exhibit their dairy products and machinery. They are: Washington, Philadelphia, St. Paul and Indianapolis. Other invitations are expected to be received by the World's Dairy Congress Association when plans for the big international meeting become more generally known.

Program for Conference

The program for the conference has been placed under four general divisions as follows:

(1) The exchange of the scientific knowledge underlying the development of the dairy industry.

(2) The readjustment of business conditions through making clear the world movement of dairy products, dairy cattle, dairy machinery and by the study of the forces that determine market prices.

(3) The study of the problem of regulation and control, the health of cities and the nutrition of children.

(4) The arousing of a wider appreciation of the food value of milk products.

First in U. S.

The congress will be the first international dairy meeting ever held in the United States. Americans will have an opportunity at the show to study exhibits from foreign countries, and foreigners who come here will see a graphic presentation of the achievements of the United States in dairying, cattle breeding, machinery and methods in the dairy and allied industries.

The World's Dairy Congress Association, which is making arrangements for the gathering has as honorary president, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. The active president of the association, however, is H. E. Van Norman, professor of dairy management of the University of California, who is on leave of absence because of his work in connection with the forthcoming congress.

Gary Would Delay Vet Bonus Action

Addressing the American Iron and Steel Institute, Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, made three recommendations of policy for the nation:

1. Take the tariff out of politics, make it national and not sectional, and enact legislation on the basis of scientific recommendations by experts.
2. Postpone soldier bonus consideration because "additional tax burdens will adversely affect full return to prosperity at this time.
3. Subject farmers and labor organizations to the same degree of governmental regulation as big business.

Her Permanent Wave Only Ripple, Woman Gets Cost Returned

If women who undergo the financial and physical torture of getting a permanent wave and find it only a ripple that is washed out in a few days' time, they can get their money back at least.

Justice McTigue of New York established this precedent by ordering P. Rousseau, an East 46th street hairdresser, to return $20 to Miss Elise Knox, who charged that Rousseau's permanent wave lasted only a few days.

CONSIDERS GRAIN REGULATORY ACT

Farm Bloc Plans New Law to Take Place of Measure Declared Unconstitutional.

Commenting on the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the most important provisions of the Grain Exchange Regulation Law invalid, Senator Arthur Capper, head of the farm block, says: "This action by the Supreme Court takes the real heart out of the bill. We are going to work immediately on a new law."

"Possibly it will be drafted along the lines of the Packer Control Act, which recently was declared constitutional. Back of all of this agitation, it seems to me, is the fight to keep co-operatives off the Board of Trade. We shall see that they are put on the Board of Trade when the new law is enacted. The decision of the court comes as a great disappointment to the members of the Farm Bloc in both Senate and House, as we have looked upon this measure as one of our real achievements. The Court decision makes us all the keener to pass a law which will stand the test."

The Supreme Court on May 15 held invalid the taxing feature of the law, which was the method of enforcement. It also denied the Government's right to force admission of co-operatives on an equal footing with the other members of the grain exchanges. The machinery of control of the grain exchanges is left intact by the provisions of Section 2. This would leave to the Department of Agriculture authority to investigate and make public its findings as in the Packer and Stockyards Control Act, which the Supreme Court recently held constitutional. The packers are regulated through the commerce clause of the constitution, and not through a taxing feature. The portion of the decision dealing with this phase is regarded as a direct suggestion to Congress as to how to proceed.

ATT'Y GENERAL ADMITS MORSE FEE OF $4,000

War Fraud Inquiry by House Is Sidetracked; Daugherty Says He Received Retainer.

Attorney General Daugherty in a letter to Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, read in the senate at the latter's request, denies that he told the Indiana senator he had no connection with the procuring of a pardon of Charles W. Morse as stated by Senator Watson in the senate May 2, when Senator Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas, opened his attack on the attorney general.

Mr. Daugherty said that Senator Watson evidently had misunderstood what had been said. He wrote that he remembered the general discussion of the Morse case with the senator and added, "I certainly did not say to you that I had no connection with the Morse case."

Received $4,000.

The attorney general stated that he had no "disposition to deny" his connection with the case, and added that he had received about $4,000 from Thomas B. Felder in connection with it, but that this sum was sufficient to pay only about one-half of the expenses.

Replying to the statements in the letter, Senator Caraway told the senate that there could be no question of misunderstanding; that Senator Watson either had repeated what was told him, or he had misrepresented the attorney general. Asserting that he did not believe there had been any misrepresentation by the Indiana senator, Mr. Caraway said that another Republican senator had told him that the attorney general had made the same denial to him.

War Fraud Resolution Lost.

The first round in the house fight to force action on the Woodruff-Johnson resolution for investigation of war frauds and alleged laxity of government prosecutions, was lost by those seeking to bring it up.

Speaker Gillett refused to consider, under the head of privilege, charges by Representative Johnson, Republican, South Dakota, that Chairman Campbell had ignored the order of the rules committee that it be presented. Mr. Johnson appealed from the ruling and by a vote of 149 to 114 the house sustained the speaker.

That ended it and Republican leaders declared that the resolution would never be called before the house. There were reports that the rules committee had called absent Republican members to Washington for the purpose of reconsidering its action in giving the measure the right of way. Such action would put an end to it for all time.

Asserts Parents Bring Up Girls to Become Wreckers of Homes

"American parents are training their daughters to become 'home breakers' rather than home makers,' according to what one sees and hears," Mrs. Oliver H. Harriman, national president of the Campfire Girls of America, declared in an address in New York.

"The parents are just as foolish as the children in many homes," she continued. "They teach their daughters to marry rich men and give them no sense of values. Girls are not taught simplicity of attire or real culture; they only get a veneer.

"They are not being taught, in many homes, the beauty of homemaking. They want an easy time when married. Oftentimes that easy time means the breaking up of another home to get the man they want.

"The mother with growing sons almost trembles these days when she thinks of the machinations of the homebreakers and what it may lead to. The homebreakers are not limited to any class or age of women.

"The average home does not present any sort of standards to guide its children by. The organizations like Campfire Girls must give them the ideals the home fails to supply."

Arms Conference Cost U. S. $252,000

The arms conference cost the United States government $252,002, minus an estimated unexpended balance of $350.92, a statement of expenses transmitted by President Harding to the senate shows.

Salaries of $68,689 was the largest item.

Tardieu Blames U. S. for Europe's Faults

At the opening of the chamber of deputies Andre Tardieu, who, at one time, held the post of high commissioner to the United States, declared that America was largely responsible for the present economic troubles of Europe.

"Americans," he added, "in trying to make laws for Europe make as big a mistake as we should if we tried to make laws for America."

Leads Nation's Business Men

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JULIUS H. BARNES, Duluth, Minn., former president of the United States Grain Corporation, is now president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He is also president of several mid-western grain and wheat companies.

Life Not Sweet for Dare-Devil Manuel, Oklahoma Congressman

Willing to take a chance with death to prove himself the only real aerial dare-devil of congress, Representative Manuel Herrick, Republican, Oklahoma, accepted an aviator's challenge to join him in a high flight with the brakes off.

Herbert J. Fahy, the flyer, had promised the Oklahoman that he would lose more than a necktie if he agreed to go up.

"You will at your earliest convenience go with me to the war department," Mr. Herrick wrote, "and make the request for a plane and I will back up the request as a congressman, personally."

The Oklahoma house member said he would make no request himself because he "was sore at the department for issuing an order that I must not do any more stunt flying over the capitol for fear I might fall upon the skylight and fracture a pane or two and thus put some slivers of glass in some sleepy senator's or congressman's nose."

"If you really have any sand in your craw to make good the challenge," Mr. Herrick added, "why you just mosey around to my office and we will go to the war department together."

Advising Fahy to take out some life insurance, Herrick said he had none, adding:

"Personally, I don't have to as I am not leaving any dependents behind. For I have neither father nor mother, sister nor brother, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece nor cousin even in the forty-third degree. Life to me is not sweet and I don't care two whoops in Gehenna if you go up a couple of miles, stand her on her nose and let her hit."

Sec. Davis Reports Prosperity's Return

A picture of steadily reviving business activity throughout the country was drawn by Secretary Davis in a statement based upon reports of employment conditions to the department of labor. The reports indicated that unemployment has been "practically eliminated" in New York state, the secretary said, that it has been reduced more than 50 per cent in the past three months in Pennsylvania, while the "swan song of business depression has given way to a cheerful note of improved industrial activity," in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri.

There is unmistakable evidence of improved industrial conditions prevailing on the Pacific coast, Mr. Davis said, while in the South the reports show steady improvement in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama and that particularly no non-employment now exists in North Carolina.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has the finest monument in all the land. It is one of the most beautiful structures in all the world. The memorial is a large rectangular building of white marble. It rises 144 feet above the level of Potomac Park, Washington. It is composed of four principle features—a statue of Lincoln, a memorial of his Gettysburg address, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of states.

This structure, dedicated Memorial Day, is the gift of the nation to the man who volunteered all he had of mind and heart and soul that the Union might live.

What does it mean, this monument? Of course, it signifies that the nation has not forgotten; but that is not enough. Building a monument to Lincoln means nothing if the things he stood for are thrown aside. If we cannot think along the lines he thought, if we cannot feel for humanity the emotions he felt, then the $3,000,000 white marble structure in Potomac Park is not worth the tools with which it was chiseled into a beautiful structure.

To honor the memory of Lincoln we must come as nearly as is humanly possible to playing the game of life as he played it. When we fail to do that we cheat him.

"Killing the Dragon."

Mrs. Kathleen Norris writes a pretty story in which she has herself telling the children at her knee about an imaginary dragon that met its death in time to put the tiny ones of the group to bed. But to the older ones, Tom and Mary, who could understand, she tells the story of a real dragon, the American dragon—Drink.

We may take this much from Mrs. Norris' tale of the real dragon:

"People are laughing at the law and they are thinking it is great fun to break it. Good men and women—or at least they think they are good, and the world admires and respects them—are hiding bottles, and telling untruths, and smuggling, and cheating, and think it's a great joke.

"It's just as if you had betrayed Washington in 1776, because there never had been, and you didn't think there ever could be, a democracy.

"But American women will kill the dragon, God willing. A greater force than any army ever was, anywhere. The women who have suffered shame and hurt and want and wrong for so many years. The women who have loved some poor victim of the dragon. And the women who have Marys and Tommies to guard from danger."

Isn't Prohibition Funny?

Americans are supposed to have a great sense of humor, but sometimes it gets twisted beyond control and they laugh at things that are as funny as a hearse.

We recollect a day when an employe of Mr. Harding's printing office in Marion called the American citizen who is now President to the window to see "a man with a broken leg." The man was in a casket and the casket was being carried up the steps of a church, followed by a procession of loved ones, neighbors and friends. The accident that had broken the man's leg had also killed him.

In the mind of the employe it was a good joke to call the "boss" from his desk to see the man with the broken leg. But was it funny?

Is prohibition funny? Is the violation of law funnier than a man with a broken leg being carried up the church steps in a coffin?

Lincoln was an American with a true sense of humor, the kind that doesn't hurt. It helped him over many rough places in the days of trouble, but he had a profound respect for law. He gave his life to preserve the Union under the Constitution. The men who are laughing at the law are cheating Lincoln; they are making a mockery of the white marble memorial built to his memory.

Hooch the Devil's Brew.

Sam Blythe, who wrote the book, "John Barleycorn," before the Eighteenth amendment was hitched onto the Constitution, has an article that deals with John Barleycorn's illegitimate offspring—Home Hooch.

Blythe tells of the great number of formulas for making the home-distilled stuff. John Barleycorn had a "kick." That is well known. It kicked his wife hard; it kicked the shoes off the feet of his children; it kicked the paint off the house he lived in; it kicked all the self-respect out of the consumer, and if he tarried with it long it kicked him into Kingdom Come.

Sam Blythe says home hooch is the devil's brew. Where John Barleycorn had a kick this stuff has a death wallop. The consumer does not linger with it long, about five years being the average. Why do men drink it? In protest largely. Because they resent the idea that the government has the right to take from them that which they call their "personal liberty." So they join the chorus and laugh at the law, laugh until it is time to call the undertaker.

Laughing at Death.

Laughing at the law of the land—and in a democracy, where the people make their own laws—is a ghastly performance. The people who do this are making a joke of the Constitution, the foundation of our government, and the great men who framed it. "It's just as if you betrayed Washington in 1776."

But in spite of all this prohibition is not a failure. The law against theft is not a failure because there are men who steal. And the law against theft will not be repealed because men violate it. Neither will prohibition be repealed.

American women, God willing, will kill the dragon.

Acquits Preacher Who Marries 1,000

Rev. John McElmoyle was guilty of no offense against the church when he married 1,000 couples in a year and gave his town, Elkton, Md., the name of Gretna Green of the East, was the finding of the judicial commission of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America. The commission cleared Rev. Mr. McElmoyle, but sustained the act of the presbytery of New Castle in dissolving his pastoral relations with his church.

Most of the marriages performed by Rev. Mr. McElmoyle joined soldiers, many of them from Camp Meade, Md., in wedlock with young women of the Baltimore district.

The commission upset the action of the presbytery "for the good of their territory" but added that McElmoyle was fully qualified to occupy any other Presbyterian pulpit.

The commission, whose reports consumed the major portion of the afternoon session sustained the action of the presbytery of Detroit in dissolving the pastorate religion of the Rev. Eruzzlei with the First Italian church of Detroit "for the good of the church."

Women were made eligible to serve as deacons by a vote of the presbyteries of 210 to 52. By an oversight, however, the ordination ceremonial was permitted to retain the word "brother" instead of "sister," and another vote will be necessary.

Bobbed Hair at 48 Makes Her Faint

A matronly woman of about 48 recently invaded the exclusive hair-bobbing department of a Chicago store.

She sat quietly while a barbarette snipped yards of her graying hair. When the kindly faced woman stepped from the chair and looked in a mirror she fainted. When she had been revived she sighed:

"Oh! And the flappers look so cute! I'm ruined!"

A few moments later a 6-year-old refused to accompany his mother home, saying his mother didn't have that kind of funny hair.

"It's a gay life," said the barberette.

Lipstick and Rouge Get Y. W. Approval

The Y. W. C. A., long the stronghold of feminine demureness, at last has succumbed to the modern trend and given at least tacit approval to the statement that a little lipstick now and then doesn't harm the best of girls.

For Mrs. Marie Baird, beauty expert, was not only given permission to explain the use of cosmetics but gave a demonstration of the correct method of "daubing it on" in the industrial service center of the "Y."

But the best complexions come from exercise and steady living, asserted Mrs. Baird. However—

"Artificial aids to beauty are all right if used and not abused," the beauty practitioner assured.

After which she showed how to "paint the lily" scientifically.

"Put it on right the first time and it will last all day," she demonstrated. "And always put the powder on over your rouge."

BOARD'S ORDER CUTS WAGE OF RAILWAY MEN

U. S. Labor Body Drops 48 Millions From Pay by Slashing Scale of Unskilled Workers.

Maintenance of way employes of the nation's railways face a $48,000,000 wage reduction, effective July 1. The railroad labor board has promulgated the order which affects 400,000 men.

This order, the $400,000,000 slash of last July, and pending orders affecting other classes, if they carry the same ratio of reductions, would place railroad labor where it was before the $600,000,000 increase of May, 1920.

Impending decisions governing the wages of 500,000 railway shopmen, 200,000 clerks, telegraphers, station employes and other classes, were expected to follow closely upon the latest order, which cut the pay of maintenance of way workers from one to five cents an hour.

With their settlement over working rules still pending, the "big four" brotherhoods and the switchmen are not yet involved in any wage dispute before the board. These classes received a 12 per cent reduction last July.

Rejection Expected.

Immediate consideration of the order by the executive council of the United Brotherhood of Mantenance of Way employes was in progress with the prediction by B. M. Jewell, head of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, that the decision will be rejected when submitted to a vote of the men.

Brotherhood officials characterized the cut as "indefensible," asserting that the case they presented to the board did not warrant the reduction.

The three labor members of the board returned a dissenting opinion to the order. The wage cut decision was signed by the three members representing the public and the three railroad members.

Affords Improvement Fund.

Money saved by the wage reductions will be expended in much needed maintenance work, say reports of the roads to the board. Starting of this neglected work will offer employment to 200,000 additional men, it was said.

Wages of maintenance of way employes, now ranging from 28 to 40 cents an hour, will, after July 1 range from 23 to 35 cents an hour. Common labor suffered the biggest cut. This class numbers about 187,000 employes, who face a reduction of five cents an hour along with 91,000 men who work at shops, roundhouses and yards.

Section, track and maintenance foremen will take a three-cent reduction, while mechanics not under shop crafts agreement were cut four cents and mechanics' helpers one cent.

In its order, the board expressed the belief that after the reductions are made common labor on the railroads will still be receiving higher wages than similar labor in most other industries.

The Classes Affected.

The classes of employes and the cut authorized in each case follows:

Bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water supply and plumber foreman, except certain water supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of the cut authorized last July—decrease of five cents an hour.

Assistant bridge, building, painter construction, mason and concrete water supply and plumber foremen and for coal wharf, coal chute and fence gang foremen, pile driver ditching and hoisting engineers and bridge inspectors, except assistant water supply and plumber foremen coming under certain provisions of the cut of last July decrease of five cents an hour.

Track Workers Hit.

Section, track and maintenance foremen, and assistant section, track and maintenance foremen—decrease of three an hour.

Mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building department except that come within the scope of agreement with the federated shop crafts decrease of four cents an hour.

Mechanics helpers in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments except that those that come within the scope of agreement with the federated shop crafts decrease of one cent an hour.

Drawbridge tenders and assistants, pile driver, ditching and hoisting foremen, pumper engineers and pumpers, crossing watchmen or flagmen, and lamp lighters and tenders—decrease of five cents an hour.

Laborers employed in and around shops and roundhouses, such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, ash pit men, flue borers, coal passers, except those coming under certain provisions of the decrease of last July, and coal chute men—decrease of five cents an hour.

For miscellaneous classes of foremen and other employes not specifically listed, it is provided that an amount be deducted equal to the decrease specified for the respective classes to which the miscellaneous classes referred to are analogous.

U. S. Holds Wrangel Island Is Russia's

Wrangel Island, lying off the coast of Siberia, though claimed for Canada by the Arctic Explorer Stefannson, is in reality the property of Russia, it has been concluded by the United States government, following an investigation started by the state department.

Several American vessels visited the island during the past 50 years including two warships of the American navy, but the title of the United States to ownership by right of discovery is not clear, the investigation proved.

KLAN WIELDS BIG POLITICAL POWER IN U. S.

Hooded Legion Displays Unexpected Strength in Several Elections Held in Country.

The unexpected political strength the Ku Klux Klan has already developed in two such widely separated states as Oregon and Texas, is causing perturbation among both Republican and Democratic members of congress.

Representatives McArthur and Sinnett of Oregon, both Republicans, squeezed through the bitter primary election in that state despite the Ku Klux Klan opposition to them, but Charles Hall, the klan's candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, rolled up such a large vote that an official count probably will have to be made to determine whether Governor Olcott, up for re-election, was able to beat him out.

Down in Texas, Senator Culberson is facing one of the bitterest battles of his long and eventful political career because he started his campaign for re-election with a fiery condemnation of the klan.

Klan Slaps at Critic.

"If not curbed it will usurp the functions of the state and be destructive of government itself," said Culberson of the klan, and it met his defiance of its hooded legions by pitting a senatorial candidate against him.

The klan aspirant for Culberson's seat is R. L. Henry of Waco, a former Democratic member of the house, who, as chairman of its all powerful rules committee for a number of years, was once a familiar figure about the capital.

"I am in favor of the Ku Klux Klan," Henry announced recently. "Senator Culberson recently said, 'The klan must be destroyed.' I say to him that the klan must and shall survive in Texas and throughout the country.

"I hope that the opposition will not force us into a bitter and unrelenting religious warfare, but if they do, wherever you find me in this state you will find me going about with the fiery cross in one hand, symbolizing the Christian religion, and the American flag in the other."

Victory for Klux.

It was in Henry's home city of Waco, with a population of 50,000, that the klan recently gave striking evidence of its strength by defeating Russell H. Kingsbury, the recorder, for re-election, and putting over its own candidate for the office.

In Oklahoma, James H. Mathers, former prosecutor of Carter county, who was chief counsel for Clara Smith, slayer of Jake Hamon, has just announced himself as a candidate for attorney general on a platform breathing defiance of the klan.

"If I am elected I guarantee that this arch enemy of free government and free institutions will vanish from this state like mists before the rising sun," declared Mathers.

"The hosts of the klan are reported to be holding processions nightly in the principal cities and towns of Oklahoma and everywhere the word has been passed to defeat Mathers.

"As in Oregon and in Texas, the klan has become the major issue in Oklahoma, and reports reaching Washington indicate that it will be heard from in a number of other states before this year's elections are over."

PREACHERS HIT FILM VIPERS

Respectable Snakes Don't Bite Ladies on the Chest, They Think.

Waving a letter from William "Bill" Hart, two-gun motion picture star, before 800 Presbyterian commissioners of the 134th general assembly of Iowa, Rev. Gustav Briegleb of Pasadena, Calif., charged that film interests were ridiculing Protestant pastors in their pictures in retaliation for the censorship campaign conducted against them by Protestant denominations.

Hart's letter was in reply to one from the minister, who is movie censor on the Pacific coast, protesting against a picture in which a pastor is portrayed as robbing a stage coach in order to complete the construction of a small church. Hart, who is author of the senario in question, wrote that he admired "a man brave enough to go ahead with his good work although it involves robbing a stage coach."

Later in the picture the pastor is caught by a posse. Hart saves him from hanging by cutting the rope with a shot from his pistol.

The attack on motion pictures made by the committee on temperance and moral welfare in its report earlier in the day, gave only a hint of the storm which burst when Dr. Briegleb of the subcommittee on movies, took the platform. He cited a scene from one picture in which a woman is bitten on the breast by a viper. The hero, undaunted by convention, tears off her bodice and sucks the poison from the wound.

"Why, if the motion picturemen's intentions are so moral, did the director not have the viper bite the woman on the wrist?" asked Dr. Briegleb.

A boycott by the general assembly, to be maintained by all constituents of the Presbyterian church against all theaters presenting "pictures that are suggestive and unclean," was recommended in the report of the board.

Certain interests in the motion picture industries, it was charged, in screen presentations "make light" of marriage, woman's virtue, the Lord's day, the eighteenth amendment and chastity."

HARDING INDORSES R. R. SAFETY DRIVE

Indorsed by President Harding, a campaign against grade crossing accidents will begin on all railroads of the United States and Canada June 1 and continue four months under the auspices of the American Railway association.

Trades His Booze for Her Roses

Miss Ethel Mantell INTL.

Miss Ethel Mantell, player of note and daughter of the famous Robert Mantell, is a militant prohibitionist, and at a fashionable gathering in Los Angeles she exchanged a bunch of roses for the host's wine cellar and then destroyed a $12,000 stock of rare beverages with a golf club.

SAYS ANIMALS WAR HEROES

Professor Says Beasts Played an Important Role for the Allies

The World war could not have been won "without the aid of our animal allies," Professor E. H. Baynes of the American Museum of Natural History, declared in an address in St. Louis on animal heroism.

Professor Baynes said 16,000,000 horses took part in the war, notwithstanding the wide use of motor lorries, oxen were used by soldiers in the Alps and German East Africa, donkeys worked in Palestine and France, and that in the Orient camels were pressed into service, with dogs doing their bit for all countries, especially in Belgium, where they hauled machine guns.

"Never in the history of mankind," he continued, "have animals played so great a part in the protection of civilization. Even the work of the mascots, keeping up morale and cheerfulness with a large number of troops in the field, was important."

Canaries were used by the Germans to detect the presence of poison gas, and homing pigeons valiantly carried messages through shellfire, some times giving up their lives to deliver the messages, he declared.

Professor Baynes has founded more than 200 animal clubs in all parts of the United States.

TO TRAIN GIRLS TO CUT H. C. L.

Institute Will Teach Art of Making Man's Salary Run Household.

Pratt institute will start September to experiment with ways and means to reduce cost of living for the families of average salaried men, according to plans given to International News Service by Frederic W. Howe, department head of the institute.

"The girls will learn by actual experience just how much a family on a certain salary can get along on," explained Mr. Howe. "The first experiment along this line will cover three months.

"We have three cottages where groups of girls will live on amounts of money given them and records will be kept of how they get along on their budget. Four girls will live in one cottage on a basis of $1,700 yearly; five in another cottage on basis of $2,500 yearly and six will get along on the basis of $3,500.

The girls are entering into the plans for the project with great enthusiasm.

"The middle class man suffers more from high cost of living than anyone else. Our experiments will be devoted to his cause and reports given out of our findings and budgets. A teacher will reside in each cottage.

Her Voice Her Fortune

Mrs. Mary Blaker, the only town crier in England, is suffering from throat trouble and may have to resign.

DEMOCRATS SEE HARDING REBUKED

Minority Party Says Pinchot Choice Discounts That of Pepper.

Whistling to keep up cheer, Democratic politicians and press agents are repeating their tactics with regard to the results of the Indiana primary contest and attempting to make a case of repudiating the Harding administration out of the Pennsylvania election.

Notwithstanding that Senator George Wharton Pepper, a staunch administration supporter, was nominated over Congressman William J. Burke, an administration critic, by a majority of more than 200,000 votes, the Democratic detractors profess to see in the victory of Pinchot for governor a "rebuke for Harding," as New York Herald headlines described it.

As a matter of fact Pinchot was just as thoroughgoing a supporter of President Harding as was Alter, his defeated opponent, or as Pepper, the senatorial nominee.

Neither by word nor by deed, moreover, did the President deviate from his announced determination to be neutral in every primary contest.

Had the Republican voters of Pennsylvania wished to repudiate or rebuke the President why, it is asked, should they show it by nominating a candidate for governor who made no issue against the President or his policies and then send down to ignominious defeat the candidate for senator who openly sought anti-administration support?

The truth of the whole matter, as seen by unbiased observers, is that the Democratic chiefs are really disappointed over the recent primary contest, particularly that in Pennsylvania. Had the Old Guard trumphed, they could have proclaimed that the G. O. P. was still dominated by Penrose bossism and reeked with reactionary rot. Thus they might have made an effective bid for progressive Republican and independent votes.

As it turns out, the Democratic propagandists now find themselves robbed of real issues and forced to fall back on far-fetched and false "repudiation" talk.

Wives' Independent Citizenship Sought

Congressman John L. Cable, Lima, Ohio, introduced a bill in the house to enable alien women residents of the United States to become naturalized citizens independent of their husbands and permitting American born wives of aliens to retain their citizenship while living in the United States.

Under the present laws wives of aliens are unable to become citizens as long as their husbands remain unnaturalized and American women lose their citizenship immediately upon marriage to foreigners.

The provisions of the Cable bill are incorporated in a general naturalization bill reported favorably by the house immigration committee but the tariff delay in the senate makes it unlikely to pass at this session.

Laborer Works Up

Thomas J. Thompson, who started his career with the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana 37 years ago as a day laborer, and Edward J. Bullock, whose first employment with the concern was as an office boy, have been elected to the board of directors at annual salaries said to exceed $30,000 each.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

ANTHRACITE wage committee of the United Mine Workers of America has rejected the mine operators' proposals for a 21 per cent reduction in wages. The miners will demand union recognition, a saving wage and an actual eight-hour day.

Revision of the eight-hour labor law and temporary suspension of the law in certain cases have been urged upon the government by presidents of 120 French chambers of commerce.

Delegates of Chile and Peru have suspended their negotiations in Washington to wait for complete instructions from their respective governments.

Lady Astor, accompanied by her husband, left last week on the Aquitania for England to take up her duties in the house of commons after a tour of the United States and Canada lasting six weeks.

Secretary of Labor Davis will make a tour of the steel mills in Pennsylvania and other states to study labor and manufacturing conditions, in connection with President Harding's desire for the abolition of the 12-hour day in the industry.

Detroit's population officially has passed the 1,000,000 mark as the result of annexation of the villiage of Oakwood with its 8,000 persons.

A book called "The Sins of Hollywood," supposed to be an expose of the lives of certain moving picture actors and actresses, is "too scurrilous to be admitted to the mails," says a ruling by Mark Herron, deputy U. S. district attorney in Los Angeles.

Greatest raid in the recent history of Ireland was carried out recently when swarms of police swept through Ulster and rounded up 200 Sinn Feiners, the majority of whom were officers in the Irish Republican army.

Marriage of King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia to Princess Marie of Rumania, which was set for June 1, has been postponed until June 8. The postponement was made at the request of the Rumanian rulers because of the poor health of their eldest daughter.

Immigration authorities are investigating conditions upon which Hannah Chaplin, aged and shell-shocked mother of Charlie Chaplin, motion picture actor, is allowed to remain in the United States.

The second Burch jury has been discharged because of failure to reach a verdict. He was charged with being connected with the slaying of J. Belton Kennedy, Los Angeles broker.

DISCOVERY through "finger printing" that 49 of the 460 employes of the registry division of the New York postoffice had criminal records was reported to President Harding last week by Acting Postmaster General Bartlett upon his return from an investigation of the New York office. All of the 49 have been dropped from the service.

William G. McAdoo, Jr., son of the former secretary of the treasury, was married recently to Mrs. Mollie Tackaberry Ferguson, divorced wife of Armour Ferguson of New York city.

Mary Garden, Amelita Galli-Curci, singers, and Giorgio Polacco, musical director, will appear again in opera in Chicago next season, it has been announced.

Leonard Wood, governor-general of the Philippines, is safe after being missing 36 hours in the yacht Apo following a typhoon. The yacht took refuge on an island.

Five men were killed and two others seriously injured when they were trapped in a gas "pocket" in a sewer in Milwaukee.

Drastic resolutions demanding a general housecleaning of the supreme council Knights of Columbus, were adopted at a closing session of the New York state council in Oswego, N. Y. recently.

The Ku Klux Klan has revoked the commission of every kleagle in California from the king kleagle down, after a preliminary inquiry into the alleged lawlessness in that state.

Despite heroic efforts of three bathers, a seaplane and two life guards to save her, 12-year-old Edna Bowers of Philadelphia, was carried out several hundred yards from shore at Atlantic City by the undertow, and drowned.

The Austrian cabinet, headed by Johann Schober, chancellor, has resigned owing to parliament having reduced credits asked for by the government.

Carl L. Akeley, world famous explorer, filed a divorce complaint against Mrs. Akeley, his companion in many expeditions into the jungle. Akeley charges his wife deserted him in 1917.

Ten persons were killed and 60 injured in an explosion in an ammunition factory in Blumau, near Vienna. All the houses in town were destroyed or damaged.

Allied military occupation of Upper Silesia is likely to come to an end by the last of July, said a report of the allied commission for the district.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY will assume personal direction of the prosecution of war fraud cases, it has been announced by the department of justice. Associated with the attorney general will be a number of lawyers selected for their especial fitness for the posts.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in Havana to blow up the Spanish legation with a bomb.

Massachusetts state board of arbitration has announced a temporary cut of wages of 15 per cent in the shoe industry in Lynn and requested manufactureres to reopen their shops, the workers having accepted the decision.

Victor L. Berger, twice refused a seat in the house of representatives because he was convicted of violating the war time espionage act, will be Socialist candidate for congress from Wisconsin again this year.

The palatial steam yacht Invador, on which John Percival Jefferson and wife of California and a party of friends sailed from Los Angeles last January for a cruise of the South Seas, has not been heard from for two months.

John Hays Hammond announces discoveries in wireless which will make secrecy possible by preventing any station from taking messages except those intended for it, and aslo enable several messages, both code and voice, to be transmitted on the came wave.

Senator Willis has sent President Harding an invitation in behalf of the Delaware, O. chamber of commerce to attend the celebration there on Oct. 4 of the 100th birthday anniversary of Rutherford B. Hayes, a native of Delaware.

Pope Pius has sent a personal appeal to President Harding asking that American relief in Russia be continued.

Resolutions favoring standardization of sizes and grades of lumber were unanimously adopted by the natioanl conference of lumber manufacturers, meeting at the commerce department.

Arthur H. Geissler's nomination to be minister to Guatemala has been confirmed by the senate. Mr. Geissler is from Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pope Pius has protested to the Russian government against the prosecution of the head of the Russian orthodox church on the charge of resisting the seizure of church treasures.

Record heat wave in Paris last week was broken by cold winds from the northwest, bringing widespread relief throughout France.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Four cabinet officers from three successive administrations were linked up last week with the Morse case, which has aroused political Washington to fever heat.

The revelation involves those implicated as follows:

Attorney General Daugherty: Charged with knowledge of fraud perpetrated on President Taft in procuring a pardon for Charles W. Morse, New York banker, in 1911. Charged with having accepted a $5,000 retainer fee from Morse for his work in procuring the pardon. Charged with signing a contract to obtain Morse's release for $25,000.

Former Attorney General Wickersham: Charged with knowledge of fraud in the procuring of a pardon for Morse.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo: Charged with accepting a fee from Morse in connection with a shipping board case during the war.

Former Attorney General Palmer: Charged with "embarrassing deeds" in connection with the sale of the Bosch Magneto Co. in which Morse was interested.

Close friends of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declare he will resign from cabinet if President accepts proposal of government reorganization commission to transfer roads forestry and market bureaus to interior and commerce departments.

Secretary Hughes notifies British ambassador United States desires to negotiate with Canada a treaty looking to completion of proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway.

House passes Voight bill prohibiting interstate and export traffic in "oiled" or other imitations of evaporated milk.

The United States government has fixed on 3½ per cent as the maximum interest rate for the bulk of its future financing. Secretary Mellon announced a new offering of about $200,000,000 of treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing 3½ per cent and of six and a half months' maturity.

President Harding signed the Miller bill, which strikes a death blow at the illicit traffic in opium and narcotics by effectively barring the importation and transportation of drugs in the United States, except for medical purposes. A commission of cabinet officials is set up under the law to administer the provisions of the new legislation.

Senator Tom Watson (Ga.) calls Senator Phipps (Colo.) names and threatens to "smash his face" in quarrel over Georgia postoffice nominations.

Samuel Untermyer of New York in letter to Representative Woodruff (Mich.) deplores government failure to prosecute alleged war contract frauds.

American marine commander at Managua reports quelling of attempted revolution in Nicaragua.

Secretary Hoover, addressing lumbermen in standardization conference, deplores government bureaucracy and says big business should learn to keep itself within bounds through self-government.

Holding the balance of power, the farm bloc in the house turned down its own committee's recommendation and put through the senate bill providing for eight instead of seven members of the federal reserve board so as to assure representation of the agricultural interests.

Although the senate judiciary sub-committee dealing with the Dyer anti-lynching bill holds that measure to be unconstitutional, Chairman Borah said the committee had not abandoned the proposition that a constitutional measure could be drawn.

At least seven nations since war have sought information from United States on poison gas development. Nations working with feverish haste to make most of preparation for chemical warfare.

Finance committee reached practical impasse on soldier bonus bill. McCumber calls on Democratic members to help recast the measure.

Senator Caraway, charging that Attorney General Daugherty has his colored chauffeur spying on members of congress who are attacking him, challenges Daugherty to produce proof that he is seeking to protect war profiteers.

Advocates of an appropriation for a survey of the proposed routes for a canal across the state of Ohio have finally won out. The senate appropriations committee after once rejecting the item has reconsidered its action and has decided to retain in the army appropriation bill the item of $75,000 inserted by the house to start these surveys.

There is no doubt that the legislation will go through congress.

Congress raced with the landlords of Washington and won by four hours and 45 minutes—putting through a two-year extension to the rent control act for the District of Columbia, which would have expired.

The house fought over it all day, but the senate adopted it in less time than was required by the house for one of its numerous roll calls. Just as soon as it could be signed by the vice president and Acting Speaker Walsh it was sent to the White House, where it was signed by President Harding.

Two officials of the treasury department, appointed by Assistant Secretary Elmer Dover, were dropped from the federal service under a reorganization plan approved by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon in the absence from the city of Mr. Dover.

The officials affected are Major C. C. Childs of Fremont, Ohio, supervisor of collectors of internal revenue, and A. D. Summers of Indiana, deputy commissioner in charge of accounts.

WOULD MAKE IDLE FARMERS

Sweden Plans Farm Colony to Subsist Idle Men and Families.

Before long the Swedish unemployed may have a chance to become independent farmers. When they recently expressed the desire to obtain small farms of their own where they might work till old age without being subjected to enforced idleness, their request sounded at first like wishing for the moon.

But not so to the minister of agriculture, who ordered an investigation into the possibilities of forming a farm colony in the province of Soedermanland. If the plan is found feasible the government may purchase land to be parceled among its unemployed. The project would, of course, involve more than acquiring the land. The government will have to build cottages on the farms, and supply its indigent citizens with live stock, farm implements and living expenses for the first year.

The farm project is one of the most important and interesting of many attempts for relieving the unemployment troubles of the country. Last Winter several thousand jobless were given instruction in almost any branch of learning in which they were interested. Large appropriations were set aside for doles and for public works at which the otherwise unemployed would be able to earn a living wage, and it was hoped that conditions would soon become better. Nevertheless, unemployment is still the most serious problem of Sweden despite a slight decrease in the number of idle.

The jobless still number more than 150,000, of whom about 65,000 receive aid. This number is higher than was expected and in order to keep within the budget, the unemployment commission and the government have had to cancel during the Summer unemployment aid to unmarried men and women, all farmworkers and fishermen. It is believed that these classes can shift for themselves during the Summer.

Radio Makes Bread While Bakers Loaf

For the first time in history a loaf of bread was baked by radio as a feature of the annual pure food show of Muncie, Ind. Sparks from New York, San Francisco and other distant points started the electrical baking apparatus at regular intervals and the loaf, when baked, was pronounced perfect.

Americans Get War Medals

In recognition of their services in behalf of Belgian prisoners of war and in connection with relief measures generally during the World War, the Belgian government has bestowed medals upon Henry W. Morgenthau, former American ambassor to Turkey and Pleasant Stovall, former American minister to Switzerland.

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

MICHIGAN.

Detroit—Henry Ford's townspeople have launched a movement to put Ford in the White House. At a meeting in the town hall of Dearborn, 137 of his neighbors formed the "Ford for President Club."

Ann Arbor—Morton Kline, University of Michigan literary student, was arrested, bank authorities declaring it to be the first of a series of disclosures to be made in connection with small check forgeries on local business men.

Hillsdale—Contract has been let by the county road commisioners for 7¾ miles of gravel road in Adams and Wheatland townships. Cost is $47,622.80.

Hillsdale—About 130 bankers of group No. 9 of the Michigan State Bankers' association met here for the 15th semi-annual meeting. There are 71 banks in the group.

Ann Arbor—A government hospital for ex-service men with mental diseases may be built here, Senators Townsend and Newberry say.

OHIO.

Bellefontaine—Damage estimated at $40,000 was caused when Possum Run, a small stream running through the business section of that city, overflowed after a heavy rain.

Findlay—Hancock county farmers reported that excessive rains have damaged the promising wheat crop.

Columbus—C. Homer Durand, Coshocton attorney, is a candidate for governor on a platform favoring light wines and beer.

Youngstown—Because of lack of finances, the city police force will be reduced by 21 men at once.

Cleveland—Ohio Baptists, in convention here, re-elected E. H. Rhodes, Toledo, president for the seventh time.

Toledo—Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley, reported missing after the Egypt went down off the coast of France, was returning to Bombay as a missionary after a year's furlough spent here.

Cleveland—Newton D. Baker refuses to run for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Lorain—Residents of this town practically now own all of the U. S. Shipping board's reservation of 230 dwellings and two business blocks, built during the war to house ship builders.

Columbus—"Eggs shipped from co-operative marketing organizations in California sell from five to 10 cents higher than Ohio eggs of the same quality," F. G. Kentner of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation said recently.

Columbus—Three Ohio counties have already organized to fight the promoter and salesman of worthless securities. They are Crawford, Wyandot and Delaware counties.

St. Marys—Rains have delayed corn planting here.

Fostoria—Manager Strouse of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. says that Fostoria phone systems will be unified within six weeks.

Athens—J. W. Blower, Sunday Creek valley mine owner, announced he had offered miners 60 per cent of the total receipts from the coal they produce if they would return to work.

Columbus—A tradition of 50 years will be shattered in June when commencement exercises for Ohio State university seniors will be taken off the campus, in order to permits parents of the 1,200 candidates for degrees to see their sons and daughters graduate. Exercises will be on the state fair grounds.

Columbus—Calling of a special session of the legislature before the end of the year to provide additional funds to pay soldier bonus claims is considered a possibility. Some estimate the shortage will be $5,000,000 as $17,000,000 has been mailed out to 140,000 veterans and there are still 100,000 unpaid claims.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis—The New-for-Senator club spent a total of $24,080.68 during the primary election campaign, says a sworn statement filed with the county clerk.

Anderson—The Triangle clubhouse, a two-story brick building which is an adjunct to the Y. W. C. A., has been dedicated with exercises.

Indianapolis — William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, returned to his office here and said that the effect of the coal strike is now apparent in the advancing prices of coal at the mines.

Connersville—Forty-third annual encampment of the G. A. R., department of Indiana was held here last week. Conventions of five affiliated organizations were also held.

Anderson—William H. Henry of Indianapoils was nominated for United States senator by the Socialist party of Indiana in state convention here.

Indianapolis—Commendation of the administration of President Harding and Governor McCray were contained in the platform adopted by the state convention. The 10 present state officials were all renominated.

PENNSYVANIA.

Pittsburgh—Miss Virginia Boyer, reported missing after the liner Egypt went down off the coast of France, was a Lutheran missionary returning to India after spending a furlough here. She was an orphan, being reared in the orphans' home at Zelienople.

Philadelphia—Wishes of Gifford Pinchot, Republican candidate for governor, should govern the selection of a chairman of the state Republican committee, Auditor General Samuel S. Lewis declared recently.

Pittsburgh—Government agents took their first big step in smashing a dope ring whose ramifications extend all over the country by arresting secertly 13 men held for violation of the anti-narcotic law.

Philadelphia—A "lucky stone" rubbed on the keel of the H. F. Alexander which rammed a British freighter in the Delaware river, was unable to overcome the jinx of having been christened left-handed.

Philadelphia—Gifford Pinchot's majority over Attorney General Alter for the Republican gubernatorial nomination was 17,889, with 16 sealed districts unreported.

SENATORS MOVE TO HALT DEBATE

Townsend and 10 Other Solons Discuss Plan to Amend Rules.

A movement is under way among Republican senators which promises to revolutionize the archaic rules of the senate and limit the interminable debate which for a 100 years has delayed senate action for weeks and months on important measures.

Under the senate rules debate can only be limited by a two-thirds vote of the members present. When there is any opposition at all to a measure, cloture is impossible and as in the case of the present debate over the tariff bill the senate mulls away for days, unable to hasten final action and helpless to prevent members from talking endlessly.

At a meeting of 11 Republican senators called by Senator Townsend of Michigan, it was decided that an effort immediately should be made to change the senate rules so that this condition could no longer exist. It was stated at the conference that Senator Lodge, Republican leader, and Senator Curtis of Kansas, chairman of the rules committee, favored a change in the rules.

It will only require a majority vote of the senate to change the rules, but debate on the resolution to amend the rules will be unlimited and it is expected that when the resolution is presented an effort will be made by practically all the Democrats and a few Republicans to delay action on it. Republican leaders, however, believe that it would be better to spend possibly a week or two in debating the change in rules than to go ahead with the tariff debate under present conditions with no way of telling when final action will be had.

At Senator Townsend's conference it was decided to attempt to amend the rules so that a majority instead of a two-thirds vote of the senate would impose limitation of debate. It was also decided to limit cloture by a majority vote to appropriation and revenue raising measures, on all other matters the present two-thirds rule would apply.

New German Envoy Calls on Harding

Dr. Otto Weidfeldt, the new German ambassador to the United States, was received formally last week by President Harding. He presented his credentials as envoy extraordinary. His reception marked final resumption of relations between the United States and Germany.

Fashion Plus Utility

The parasols which the London smart set are using this year are constructed so that they will also serve as umbrellas in rainy weather.

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and invincible as D'Artagnan of t
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ARMS PARLEY WORK PRAISE

Australian Senator Sa Conference Removed W Danger.

A review of the recent Wash
ton conference was given in Sydn
N. S. W., by Senator Pearce, A
tralia's delegate, who was the ho
guest at a dinner given by the "
Together Club," at which T. S
mons, the American consul-gene
presided.

Premier Hughes, in introdu
Senator Pearce, said that the c
ference had removed the pre
danger of war and that the hope
the world lay in a good understa
ing between the two English sp
ing nations.

Senator Pearce said that the m
distasteful experience of his Am
can trip occurred when he was c
pelled to write himself down as
"alien." He said no eloquence c
describe the magnitude of the
complishments of the conferen

"The United States and Japan w
drifting fast toward a war w
would have been more terrible t
the last war, because there w
have been introduced into it not
the implements of destruction
vented and used during the last
but others more destructive than
mind of man had conceived him
to," he declared. "This was m
plain at the conference.

"It was fine to hear the Bri
delegates agree to the proposal
Britain should accept naval equ
with the United States. This w
terrible sacrifice for an empire
lived by sea power. The U
States could live without a si
ship of war, but it is vital to the
of the British Empire that it sh
maintain its supremacy on the
unless its integrity was guara
in some other way.

"I hope that in the near futu
may see the United States a me
of the league of nations, taking
in the reconstruction of human

YANKS WILL BEGIN MINING IN RUS

Machinery is en route and pre
rations are in full swing to b
mining operations on the prop
of the first American concessio
Soviet Russia in the asbestos fi
40 miles north of Ekaterinbour
the Ural mountains.

At the start, 1,000 workme
to be employed. With one or
exceptions, all of the personnel
be Russian. The mine has
worked for a number of years.
concession is for a 20-year pe
during which time 10 per cent of
output will go to the govern
and at the expiration of the co
sion the property reverts to the
ernment.

Old Pyramid Is Found

Ruins of a pyramid said to
been built in the sixth century w
explored by Dr. Carl E. Guthe, w
headed the Carnegie institution
cavation expedition to Guatem
He returned from Guatemala w
Morris K. Jessup, university
Michigan engineering student
was a member of the party. V
able scientific data concerning
pyramid was obtained. The la
Guatemala prohibits the export
of antiques. The expedition retu
with 500 photographs of its
coveries.

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RURAL WELFARE
EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

CASH REGISTER—
Patterson Is Dead

Next time you see a cash register [illegible] think of John [illegible] Patterson, Dayton, Ohio. He is [illegible] now [illegible] while riding on a [illegible]. He built up one of the world's greatest and most useful industries. He started as a poor boy. He died with millions.

Rural Welfare editor knew him. When we were secretary of agriculture in Ohio we were invited to attend and speak at a meeting at cash register plant in Dayton. It was the season when prizes were to be awarded to the winners to the winners in garden and beautiful lawn [illegible].

In this work Mr. Patterson spent thousands of dollars. He made Dayton a city of beautiful homes, with kept lawns, shrubbery, flowers and well painted houses. He got the working folks engaged in contests of this kind and gave liberal prizes to winners.

In his garden work, he had hundreds of boys and girls. They had regular business organization. They managed the money matters the same as they managed the work as a part of the game. They [illegible] declared dividends [illegible] the profits just [illegible]. It was a great training for the youngsters.

In this way Mr. Patterson started thousands of boys and girls right in life and reclaimed them from the slums of the city. These he had also reclaimed. It was great privilege for a youngster to work for Mr. Patterson in Dayton.

We suggested to Mr. Patterson that his beautiful lawn and home message ought to be taken to every home in Ohio. He said he was willing to do his part. He did. Mr. Patterson furnished to us a complete moving picture outfit, with some of the most costly films in the world. He furnished two expert picture men, paid their salary and traveling expenses, paid the advertising to boost and announce public meetings. We furnished a lady lecturer for these pictures to talk home beautification.

For one year we had this program given over Ohio. It aroused great interest. There was a contest between town, city and country to get the Patterson pictures and the lectures of Mrs. Nesbitt. Hundreds of communities were aroused to improve and clean up and beautify. This work was an index of the life of Mr. Patterson. He was always doing good for somebody else and such acts made himself happy.

PEARSON OF IOWA—
Power House Thinker

Dr. R. A. Pearson is President of Iowa State College of Agriculture. He is a personal friend of Rural Welfare editor. A number of years ago he was secretary of agriculture of the state of New York. We were in Albany the day the new Democratic governor fired him. Pearson got a better job and twice the salary. One of the political diseases is firing good men to put poor men in jobs because they belong to a certain party. The public is the goat and gets hit and pays the penalty.

Dr. Pearson is one of the power men of American agriculture. He is a deep and clear thinker. He was big enough to make a practical secretary of agriculture at Washington if the politicians wanted a man who could deliver the goods to the farmers of the country.

Power on the farm has always been a big item of expense. In a large degree we have hitched the windmill to the breezes that blow and made it do chores for the farm. Is there not slumbering in this thought the great possibility of universal power in the winds if we can harness them to the needs of mankind?

Here is what Dr. Pearson has to say of possible wind work on the farm:

"I will not be so rash as to suggest that a flivver ever will give power, but I will predict that some day power for the farm, which now constitutes a chief item of expense, will be obtained cheaply from the winds that blow over the farm. And with this cheap power I predict that some day we will produce the best building materials, at lowest cost, from almost any soil. It may be a minimum."

This stimulating prediction comes from President R. A. Pearson, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

"Living in an atmosphere filled with radiant music, speech, song, wit and wisdom, which one has only to tune in and so draw off whatever he wishes to suit his ears and accord with his mood, we are stopped from doubting the possibility of almost any imaginable future triumph of human science and ingenuity. If we can get music from the air, why not power? All vibration is incipient power.

We live in a miracle age. We do a lot of impossible things every day. Some one says, "Every one of our modern scientific miracles is based on some age-old idea or practice. Centuries roll on, and then suddenly some new light breaks upon us, and we wonder why we never solved simple problem before.

There is untold power in the winds. It can toss great ships like the boy plays with his toy balloon. In less than ten years we will wonder why we did not have the winds working for us long ago. Mark well the prophecy of Pearson of Iowa.

CHINCH BUGS WAIT—
Hessian Fly May Be Scarce

We have before us the statement of a state soil expert who has made a study of crop conditions and the possible danger farmers may suffer from pests this season. If his guess comes true, we have the Hessian fly licked this year, but the chinch bug may be a plenty and a dangerous enemy to the 1922 corn crop.

This expert says: "With the Hessian fly practically routed from our wheat-fields, the chinch-bug seems likely to be the most serious pest to staple crops in 1922. Spring investigation shows that the fly is present only in early sown wheat, and not enough early sown wheat to make any great difference in the wheat crop.

"There is no scarcity of chinch-bug lying in wait for the next corn crop. Great masses of these bugs lived over the winter. Clumps of road-side timothy and the dead-leaf carpet of woodlands, near old corn fields have been found especially alive with these bug pests.

"Lucky breaks in weather conditions may kill many of these bugs between now and the time for these pests to march to the corn-field banquet. The tar barrier, successfully used on many farms last year, is the safest thing to rely on."

KEEP EGGS CLEAN—
Eight Rules to Follow

Farmers can not follow all the rules laid down by Agricultural colleges, experiment stations and extension service, but in most cases many simple rules can be followed. Here are some suggestions for keeping eggs clean and making them more attractive to eat and for market:

Poultry marketsmen say that around a third of the eggs given them to sell are dirty. Poultrymen of the extension service, have prepared eight suggestions for farmers who wish to proluce and put on the market a clean, attractive product:

1—Keep hens housed until 3 in the afternoon when the ground is soft. Gather the eggs when the flock is turned out.

2—Have at least one nest for each six hens. Keep plenty of straw in the nest.

3—Have a good litter of straw on the floor. Hens wipe their feet if they have a "door-mat" to scratch in.

4—Gather the eggs at 10 in the morning to prevent tramping through the day.

5—Keep the dropping boards clean and nail chicken wire under the roosts so that the hens cannot get on the dropping boards.

6—Wash dirty eggs every day, and then market them as soon as possible. Washed eggs should be sold for immediate consumption.

7—Store eggs in cool, moist place free from mussiness or odor. A clean cellar is generally satisfactory.

8—Avoid handling eggs unnecessarily. Keep them covered. Don't move them from a cool room to a warm one, as this causes them to sweat and injures them.

BREEDERS AND FEEDERS—
Have Big Barbecue in Ohio

On a May day more than a thousand breeders and feeders of live stock held sway at a big barbecue. Ten fine steers bit the dust and were roasted whole to feed the crowd.

This big affair was in Ohio. From far and near came men to see and hear what was doing at this unique feast. Editors, bankers, railway officials, farm bureau and grange folks and many others accepted the invitation to be present and were there.

Live stock is coming back. It is a safe investment. Good live stock is more appreciated than ever before. There are more farmers who have learned the secret that there is more profit in pure bred animals than there is in scrub stuff on the farm.

This big barbecue was a general good time among folks who wanted to get acquainted and exchange ideas with each other. There were no long winded speeches. It was the second annual event. It will be continued. Next year the crowd will be 2,000 and more fat steers will be roasted than were this year.

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THE COAL STRIKE—
Who Is to Blame?

When will the coal strike end? Will it just wear out? Who is to blame for the strike? Who is to blame for the strike not being settled? Is it all a scheme to keep price of coal high? Are the mine owners using the poor devil miners to sandbag the public?

The life of a coal miner is not an inviting occupation. Many of us who kick on the price of coal would not dig coal for twice the price now paid to the miner. The world owes a debt of gratitude to the men who bring from the bowels of the earth the black diamonds that the world must have to keep things going.

A trip to the mining region will show that many families are not enjoying many of the luxuries of life. Some places their children are not in as good school houses as you find other places. They are human beings and have hearts and souls. Perhaps their worst trouble is that they do not save money when they have a chance to make more than they need to spend and the mine owner sometimes takes advantage of this condition.

The miner and the farmer ought to be closer partners. The farmer feeds and the miner warms the millions of humanity. The farmer pays too much for coal. The miner pays too much for food. Somebody between these two great crowds is smart and makes money off both miner and farmer.

Get together. Do it now.

THE LONGTAIL COAT—
With Pocket in Behind

Some preachers still wear long tail coats of the Prince Albert style. These coats used to be the big noise and the real style and sign of education and brain power. The high price of cloth the past few years has not encouraged this fashion of dress.

In the tail of this coat the preacher or the wise man carried his handkerchief in storage. When he needed the cloth for his nose, he had to go through a lot of gymnastice to explore the tail of his coat and to finally capture that kerchief.

When quite young we bought a suit of store clothes, which was of the frock coat style. This coat had a tail pocket. We stored our kerchief in the tail, but we cut such a sorry figure chasing the thing that we either did without kerchief or planted it somewhere else.

A long tail coat at a country dance was often seen. Dress has been changing in style, the same as farm machinery has changed. A woman who would wear a dress that touched the ground, would be an object of curiosity today. The long tail coat and the long dresses of the ladies are not likely to be in fashion for a long time to come.

USE MORE CEMENT—
Learn to Make It

There are scores of places on the old farm where cement or concrete would be a blessing. The cost is not excessive. The cement trust must make a good profit, but the farmer who uses it usually will make more profit buying and using cement than the trust will make selling it.

Will our Blade readers take an invoice of their own home and farm and count the places where they ought to have concrete pavement or some other uses for it. There are a thousand uses for this easily made rigid material. How many farmers know how to mix and make good concrete? Do you know in what proportions to mix the cement with sand, gravel or stone aggregate? Do you know the proportion of water to use and how long the job ought to wait and set before being used?

Do you have gravel on your farm or in your neighborhood or a stone quarry? If so, the concrete work that you need will not cost much money. Is it not a fact that in the Spring or open Winter, it is almost impossible to get around your barnyard and feed lot? Would you not be in better humor if you had cement walks, floors, etc. in use during these wet and muddy times?

Your county agent can get you all the information you want about cement and the making of concrete. Better ask him. Tell your farm institute officers to put this subject of cement on the program next year.

THREE OHIO KICKS—
On Road Hog Game

Easy money to pets and politics. The road tax dollar is the harvest-field in Ohio. The same grab game goes on in other states, but the folks seem to be content and make no kick. The profit on many roads is as much as the road ought to cost.

The road hogs have gotten the people to believing, in most states, that a road ought to cost over $20,000 a mile and up to $100,000 per mile. There has been no one to take the side of the public or tax payer on this road issue and the road hogs get their fat harvest.

In one week, there was brought to the notice of Rural Welfare editor three cases of road hog robbery and impudence. One case was reported to us from the home county of President Warren G. Harding. This is Marion county, Ohio. A man who is well known as the farmer's friend in Ohio, and who has held state office, went to Marion county to investigate the cost of a certain road. He reports to us that the contractor made a clear profit of $10,000 a mile on a seven-mile contract of road improvement. This profit alone, is twice as much as a good road used to cost before Ohio had road hogs and a state highway department.

Rural Welfare editor was called to Miami county, Ohio, where we saw the county commissioners and land owners along a road that is to be improved this Summer. Nine out of 10 of the land owners protested against a concrete road. The county commissioners, three of them, joined the land owners in this protest. The state highway department forced them to take and pay for a concrete road.

The county commissioners gave to us a signed statement saying that they thought it high time for state officers to be fired and the state highway department to be fired, when such raw deals were pulled off, that the kaiser and czar never dreamed of doing.

In Allen county, Ohio, every land owner and three county commissioners protested against a brick road. The protest counted for nothing. The state highway department forced them to take brick at a great cost. The present state highway commissioner was in the employ of the brick makers before he was given his present job. When he was a brick agent, he had to coax public officials to buy brick. Now he can force them to take brick whether they want brick or not.

The farm folks are mad. A committee of taxpayers and landowners came to see Rural Welfare editor personally about this outrage. They have employed a lawyer and raised money to fight this robbery in the courts. Is it any wonder why common folks want to smash political machines. This road hog crowd is about 50-50 Republicans and Democrats. The same game was played when Ohio had a Democratic governor.

A good road could be built for less than half what this forced brick road will cost. A lot of money that will be spent here, could be used to improve roads in the hill country, where $4,000 or $5,000 a mile would be of great service to the home folks.

These raw deals are going on elsewhere. The bureau of public roads, has for the past three or four years, been helping to play this road grab game, by permitting Uncle Sam's money to help build these roads that cost thrice as much as they ought to cost.

Ohio highway department needs a cleaning and carbolic acid disinfectant. The state grange and farm bureau, both adopted strong resolutions against such high-handed methods of public officials who make these dirty deals possible.

Rural Welfare editor was taken into Darke county to view a brick road built last year on an estimate of $66,666 per mile. This road has been in use only a few months. We got pictures of places that have gone to pieces. The contract called for an eight inch concrete base. The tax payers paid for 10 inches. In some places the base is less than four inches thick. The profit on this road was near $25,000 per mile. It's time to raise hell.

STEALING A TEACHER—
School Boards Are Guilty

A school superintendent will commit burglary when he wants an extra good teacher. He gets mad if another superintendent takes one of his good teachers, but he thinks that stealing teachers is all right when he wants to do it.

We recently rode on the train with a city school man who was out looking for nine new teachers for his schools. He was starting early on the grounds that the good ones are always picked up early.

He had several ways of finding out whether a teacher was efficient in scholarship and in diplomacy in handling pupils and parents. The matter of handling fathers and mothers is now recognized as part of the qualification of a good teacher.

This city man had visited several colleges and quietly looked up the class standing and records of young men and women about to graduate. He had positions to offer that paid from $1,500 to $2,500 a year.

The young man or woman in college or school seldom knows how much his or her records are looked up by those in search of somebody to serve and who is efficient, clever and agreeable.

By talking with this man, we discovered, more than ever before, that it pays the student in school or college to keep a clean and good record as they pass through life. It pays and pays well. Be ready for inspection any time, of yourself and your record. Do it now.

SHELLBARK HISTORY—
Tree of Food and Fire

How many Blade readers have started a fire with shell bark of the hickory tree? How many have made the hickory tree into wood for the cook stove, the big heating stove or for the old fashioned fireplace? How many have eaten of the nut of this tree? How many have used a long pole to bump the hickory tree to make the nuts come down?

How many have used the tough hickory to make an ax-handle or a bow-and-arrow shooting outfit? How many have stained their hands to brown hulling hickory nuts? How many Rural Welfare readers like to meet the hickorynut cake face to face?

The shell bark on the hickory tree is of pecular growth. Hard and flinty, yet it seems to have oil or some element in it to make it burn quickly and to make an intensely hot fire. There are different breeds of hickory, but the shellbark tree is one that is good for food and fire.

This species of tree is fast disappearing. Some day we will plant this tree and sell its fruit on the market as we now do from some other trees which we have in orchards.

THE ELECTRIC BATTERY—
Will Do a Lot of Chores

Should farmers be afraid of an electric battery? Should the public school teach pupils something about the use of electricity in the home?

Folks in town know that the electric battery saves many steps and will do a lot of chores in and out of the home.

Any high school teacher will tell you how to make a battery if you will ask for the information. Where there is no electric current, the chemical battery will work for you.

Let every farm and farmer be up to date and have the little odds and ends that help to make life more worth the living.

SOY BEAN CROP—
Builds Farm and Feeds Stock

How many farmers have informed themselves of the value of soy beans to the farm and their value in feeding of live stock. Consult your county agent about soy beans. Ask your state experiment station for soy bean bulletin. Write your congressman and ask him to have U. S. Department of Agriculture to send you all the soy bean printed matter it has. There is money and good profit in this crop. Do it now. Feed the farm and live stock on beans.

FINDS CHILDREN FIELD DRUDGES

Officer Calls Conditions "Outrageous" on Ohio Onion Farms.

Declaring child labor conditions in the onion fields of Hardin and surrounding counties in Ohio, to be "outrageous and unbelievable," Percy Tetlow, state director of industrial relations, asked Attorney General Price for a legal opinion as to how to proceed to remedy the situation. Tetlow in his letter to Price said 3,000 to 4,000 children between the ages of 6 and 16 are employed in the marshes weeding and topping onions.

"That such a condition exists in Ohio," said Tetlow, "is almost unbelievable. It is my purpose to strike at this evil and have it eliminated if possible to do so."

Tetlow points out that the child labor law of the state exempts agriculture, but adds: "I am sure this exemption was predicated upon no such conditions as these existing in the onion fields of this state."

If the child labor law is not applicable, Tetlow suggests, the schools laws, requiring age and schooling certificates and requiring children to be in school a number of months each year, might be invoked to keep children out of the hard labor of the onion fields.

Tetlow submitted with his communication a report by E. U. Whitacre, head of the workshops and factories division, in direct charge of labor law enforcement. Whitacre and Dr. E. B. Starr, chief of the division of industrial hygiene of the state health department, recently made personal investigations. Many of the children between ages of 9 and 15 still are in the first and second grades, Whitacre says.

"The reason for the employment of children for weeding is that they are much more supple than adults," his report continues. "It is held that between the ages of 10 and 15 are the most efficient. They work 10 hours a day, six days a week. Weeding is done by hand. Those that can weed two rows at a time are paid $1.50 a day. As soon as they are able to weed three rows at a time they are paid $2 a day."

Whitacre said some of the mothers complained about the bosses and overseers being "extremely inconsiderate" telling instances of children being hurried up with profanity when they lagged behind. Families live in shanties with deplorable sanitary conditions, no amusements and no churches, he asserts, adding, that there is no milk supply for the children.

Most of the families, Whitacre says, spend the Winter in Kentucky and return to the Ohio onion fields in the Spring.

OILING OF MILK IS PROHIBITED

Bill Prevents "Filling" of Dairy Products, Thus Increasing Profit.

Ohio dairymen will derive considerable benefit from the passage of the "filled milk" bill by the house of representatives.

The measure, introduced by Congressman Voight of Wisconsin, prohibits the interstate shipment of milk that has been doctored through the mixture of foreign oils with skimmed milk. New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Maryland, Florida and Connecticut already have enacted a similar law.

Filled milk is described as milk that has been skimmed or put through a separator, after which it is reduced to about half its bulk by evaporation and then "filled" by the addition of from 6 to 8 per cent cocoanut oil. The resulting mixture is the same color as condensed milk, looks exactly like it and tastes like the real product. In fact, it is said, only an expert can tell the difference.

Testimony of manufacturers of dairy products who appeared before the house agricultural committee, said that the imitation product could be produced for about two cents for each one pound can, which sold at retail from 10 cents upward.

Physicians who testified before the committee said that filled milk does not contain the vitamin and their elements which make pure milk so healthful. One witness testified that several weeks' feeding of filled milk to an infant would result in the child developing rickets.

Filled milk is sold under various trade names, and under testimony before the committee, many retailers have sold it as a product equal in quality to pure evaporated milk. Farmers call it "oiled" milk and declare that continued production will result in less demand for pure dairy products.

(Note—Some of the trade names are Hebe, Carolene, Enzo, Silver King, Nutro and Nyko.)

POULTRYMEN MEET AT WOOSTER, JUNE 20-22

A poultry culling and feeding school will be held at the Station poultry plant, Wooster, June 20, 21 and 22, by extension specialists of the poultry department, Ohio State university, in co-operation with the experiment station. The Ohio Poultry association is planning to hold its annual field day at the station June 22, in connection with the school.

The station and poultry association extend a cordial invitation to all poultry kepers to attend these meetings.

HAYNES REAL LONG DISTANCE SPEAKER

They now have added the name of Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, to the list of long-distance talkers.

Haynes has interspersed a whirlwind program for drying up the country with about 20,000 miles of travel and more than 100 speeches since he took office less than a year ago.

The "Ohio oracle" as his mid-western neighbors call him, speaks usually without manuscript, and whizzes along, after a swift start, at the rate of 150 words a minute. He is noted for jamming big ideas into long sentences. A two-hour speech is just one of the passing incidents of the day for the prohibition chief.

CAN KINGS DESTROY TRUTH?

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 4 Is, "King Jehoiakim Tries to Destroy God's Word" — Jeremiah 36.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Censorship and propaganda are greater evils in the life of the today than either militarism or political corruption. If the facts, full and untainted, may not have free course among all peoples, then nations cannot act wisely, in the light of full knowledge. Responsible newspaper men and other publicists are deeply concerned over the continuance of war practices of censorship and news-coloration at its source; the press itself receives the blame for a condition which it is almost powerless to change. There are many signs that thoughtful persons, in and out of the profession of journalism, are aroused over the existence of this evil, whereby official or other power and privilege seek to prevent the dissemination of the truth.

This is nothing new, even though it represents the most serious problem of our time. The mighty have ever tried to control thought. This present Sunday school lesson brings before millions of persons simultaneously an ancient attempt of a Jewish king to destroy a writing which he did not like. The angry monarch with a penknife, cutting into shreds the parchment scrolls containing Jeremiah's prophecies, and flinging them, bit by bit, into the huge charcoal brazier by which the royal apartment was warmed, is a figure of all the agencies which today would suppress political and social facts and intellectual progress. What a lively time thousands of Bible classes will have with this theme!

Churches and the Crisis.

Before we take up the romantic old story itself, it is pertinent to face frankly the fact that the very issue therein raised is foremost today in the life of the churches of North America. A great and widening cleavage exists between the group of ultra "orthodox" and premillenial Christians and those who give a more liberal interpretation to the Scriptures. To the grief of the godly who are judicious, it is openly proclaimed by some "Fundamentalists" that they will "split the churches wide open" over this question.

The extremists of both groups are playing the role of King Jehoiakim. One party is attempting to cut out of the Bible all the broad and tolerant spirit which it breathes; and all its figurativeness and human element and time factor. They would reduce the Book to bald literalism in every part, in a mood which their critics say makes a heathen fetich of the Scriptures.

On the other side of this too-bitter controversy are ranged some "liberals" who, in airy self-confidence and pride of scholasticism, would reduce the Bible to the level of other great books, as a mere piece of man-made literature, with no authority beyond the wisdom and weight of its words. These critics, like King Jehoiakim with his penknife, cut out what they do not like from the sacred writings; and what is left is susceptible to the same sort of revision by the next group of scholars.

We need not fear for the fate of the Bible, but we may rightly fear for the men with the penknives. When two groups of Christians develop arrogance and pride of opinion and intolerance in their attitude toward the Scriptures, we may well be concerned for the peace and progress of the church. As for the Book itself, we need only recall the Golden Text of this lesson, and its many parallels. "The word of our God shall stand forever." Our greatest alarm should be over the present tendency to argue about the Bible, instead of practicing it, in an era which can be saved from shipwreck only by obedience to the clear teachings of the Scriptures.

Every schoolboy knows the story of the Sibylline books, nine of which were offered by the oracle to the king at a high price. He spurned them. Thereupon the sibyl burnt three, and offered the remaining six at the same price. Again the king refused. Three more books were burned, and the three that were left were offered, still at the same price. This time the alarmed monarch bought the three scrolls, which became a national treasure and guide.

This other old tale, which is the day's Sunday school lesson, is still more interesting, because of the wealth of detail that surrounds it, and of the more intimate personal glimpses of the historical characters concerned. King Jehoiakim was on the throne of Judah, which was fast approaching its doom, though he was blind to the fact. Jeremiah, the prophet who had spoken for God in the time of the King's godly father, was in prison, but as Paul, in like circumstances exultingly exclaimed: "The word of God is not bound." Jeremiah could not speak in person to the people and the kings; yet, again like the imprisoned Paul, he could write.

What prison doors have been pried open by the pen? There is no limiting or restraining the person to whom God has given the gift of writing. All barriers of distance and time, yes, and of censorship, too, are ultimately overcome by the written word. It is an awesome responsibility, is this one of writing, especially nowadays, when even such unworthy lines as this present article will be thrust under the eyes of literally millions of readers.

Just as a reader may throw down his newspaper in disapproval or tear it up, so King Jehoiakim, when the writings of Jeremiah got to him, indignantly and contemptuously cut the scroll into pieces, and so burnt it up, because he disapproved of the prophet's warnings. But he did not impair by one jot the fate narrated. We cannot avert judgment by ignoring or despising the Book that contains it. A ship's captain may be angered by the news conveyed in a government storm-warning, and he may toss overboard the wireless message; but that act will not affect the progress of the storm. God's word is true, and will be fulfilled, whether men scoff at it or not. In Jehoiakim's case, the prophet simply produced another scroll—with still more unpleasant additions.

A Prophet and His Times.

With most of our world horizon darkened by storm clouds, there is scarcely need to repeat the teaching of this lesson that all truth of God has to do with the times in which we live. Jeremiah wrote of current political conditions and their significance; that is what made the king angry. Still some hearers grumble at the sermons which squarely lay the revealed will of God alongside of our own times. They want the preacher to "stick to the simple Gospel," without any embarrassing applications to the present. Yet the only truth worth quoting is that which has a bearing upon our own life and generation. The clergyman who never disturbs anybody's complacency may well ask himself whether he is preaching vital truth.

There is an interesting story—which some enterprising Bible class may well enact in dramatic form, by assigning the parts—back of the central fact of Jehoiakim's foolish attempt to destroy the word of the Lord. It begins with Baruch, secretary to Jeremiah, and first of that long line of amanuenses who have been indispensable to the great teachers of the race. Baruch took Jeremiah's prophecy by dictation, and wrote it by pen on parchment. Then, as directed, he read it to the people in the temple. He did this again, later, when the kindred-spirited young man, Micaiah, worthy son of a brave father, of the sort who wanted something done about the new truth he had heard—Thank God for fearless youth that is not afraid to apply the highest teaching it hears—carried the grave and alarming prophecies to the princes. It was sensational news the young patriot brought to his elders.

These representatives of the people straightway sent for Baruch, and hearing with alarm the scroll, declared, "We will surely tell the king of all these words." After learning all they could from Baruch about the authorship of the book, they bade him and Jeremiah hide while they imparted the news to the king—for they knew the royal temper.

As for the king, he sent for the scroll and heard it; but calloused in the conceit and complacency which so often invest the privileged as an impenetrable shell, his majesty showed his contempt for the prophecy by cutting up and burning the parchment, as if that ended the matter. Even while he mocked, the feet of Babylon were turning toward his country and his capital. Three men present, one of them the father of Micaiah, were brave enough to remonstrate with the king, but he was obdurate, and would not give God the chance for clemency which, as always, Jehovah sought to exercise.

Our judgments judge us. Jehoiakim's repudiation of the prophet's word proved a repudiation of the last way out of disaster. He perished ignominously; but, lo, the words that he tried to destroy by fire are being studied today over the whole world.

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CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY PIMPLES

On Forehead and Scalp. Hair Fell Out. Lost Rest.

"My trouble began by a breaking out of small pimples on my forehead and scalp. The pimples festered and itched and burned causing me to scratch and irritate the affected parts. My hair fell out and my face was disfigured for the time being. I lost my rest on account of the irritation.

"The trouble lasted for years. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which helped me so I bought more and now I am healed." (Signed) Miss Ethel Adkins, Orbiston, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1921.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. B, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

SHRINERS TO HAVE 10,000 ABOARD TRAIN

Arrangements have been made for the movement of 10,000 Mystic Shriners through Chicago to San Francisco, June 7, 8 and 9, for the annual conclave. The pilgrims will be carried in 40 special trains, railroad officials say, thus making it the largest organized travel ever handled at one time.

The Shriners will camp one night at the rim of the Grand Canyon and the government will be asked to allow the Hopi Indians to give a special snake dance.

TWO BATTLE BEAR IN DEEP WATER

A battle with a bear in deep water was described by two woodsmen who came to Hibbing, Minn., out of the woods along Turgeon river, to get medical treatment.

The men, Ole Hendrickson and James Kinney, swam up behind the bear and tried to pull him under by his back legs to drown him. They held on for 10 minutes in which they were cuffed, bruised, scratched and half drowned. They had to let go and the bear swam on.

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New home treatment removes ½ pound to 1 pound a day. Scientific, natural method. Easy and delightful. Warranted harmless. Used by physicians.
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Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

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Just "The Bag" You've Been Looking for

The "IDEAL" Shopping and GENERAL UTILITY BAG as shown in the illustration is one of those very classy and finely made Bags just now so very popular and in such great demand throughout the entire country. Our "IDEAL" BAG is all that its name implies, it is symmetrical in design, made from handsome long grained BLACK WATER-PROOF LEATHERETTE MATERIAL and full and neatly lined with FANCY CRETONNE. Has 2½-inch extension gusset which makes it very roomy.

Size 14 inches wide by 11½ inches deep. Keeps its shape—Will not crack.

We Want You to Have One of These Bags—It Will Please You

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We will send every woman reader one of our "Ideal Shopping Bags" FREE and postpaid for 3 yearly subscriptions to The Toledo Weekly Blade at 60c each, a total of $1.80.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

TOLEDO BLADE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper
TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid........75c
Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922.

Taxpaying will be popular when it becomes a sport.

Congressmen seem to have an idea they were elected to worry about reelection.

Soviet Russia doesn't care how many conferences are held for the purpose of finding ways and means to supply her with money, provided she is not expected to reform.

Add hands across the sea: Palms up.

Milwaukee brewers say near beer is a failure. Evidently somebody tried to get sloppy drunk on the stuff and couldn't do more than get sloppy.

Lima Beane says the idea of birth control cannot be charged to heredity.

Jazz is still in its infancy, says a composer. If that is so, geewhillikens! What will it be when it begins cutting teeth?

With the rapid approach of 1924 there comes the thought that William J. Bryan may resume his life work of running for president.

No getting around it, most people like to go where they have to elbow their way through a crowd.

One thing the matter with Europe is that the dove of peace has become a scarecrow.

In putting an end to the treating habit prohibition brings the greatest disappointment to the fellow who never treated.

Doctors are absolutely necessary because people do not think of taking care of their health until they get sick.

There is a shorter and uglier word for what communism calls nationalization.

Doubtless there are ghosts, but people not looking for 'em can't see 'em.

A girl is not always as pretty as a picture because she is painted in the same colors.

Voliva says the devil is so busy here on earth he never goes near hell. The devil may be busy but we doubt if that is the reason he stays on earth. Our idea is that some of the people he has persuaded to go to hell have made the place too hot for him.

Former Vice President Tom Marshall, with his usual good sense, has decided to quit politics and become a useful citizen.

One thing the matter with congress is that it acts like a state legislature.

It is fast reaching a stage where it isn't safe for a man to complain that he can't find a job.

Times are improving rapidly, considering that there is no world war to help.

Herbert Hoover will never be popular with the Red Russians if he doesn't quit telling them they'll have to go to work.

Bad habits are tough and hard to break. Good habits are more brittle.

Never agree with the person who never agrees with anyone unless you want to be on the wrong side.

Anyway, the girls are honest in the matter of paint. They put it on so thick there can be no chance of deception.

If a man wants but little here below that is all he will get.

Instead of talking about new glands to prolong life it might be a good idea to take care of the old ones.

The fellow who gets the prejudiced vote usually wins over the candidate who appeals to judgment.

Though many motorists boast of what their car can do we have yet to hear one of them tell about having knocked a locomotive off the track.

As a next-door neighbor France has the same respect for Germany as a robin has for a hungry tomcat.

It can't be expected that the dove of peace will have the courage to build a nest in Bolshevik whiskers. The dove is a timid bird.

A picture of a Chinese army always makes one think of a bunch of boys playing soldier.

It isn't complimentary to the human race to dig up the empty skull of an ape and call it one of our ancestors.

Following the experience with the ruble it ought to take at least 50 years to develop any considerable number of minds susceptible to the suggestion of fiat money.

German propagandists who come to speak in our high school auditoriums of Germany's virtues should tell their audiences what the wild waves are saying where the Lusitania went down.

If the world is set on fire by the young fellow who says he is not going to work as hard as Dad did, it will be a case of arson.

Chauncey Depew attributes his accumulation of many years to self-denial abstention from the things he likes best. Some will consider the sacrifice too great, but the veteran seems satisfied with his reward.

Something is wrong with people who talk about the overthrow of civilization. That won't happen until prayer hardens hearts and weakens the knees of mankind.

What Is Russia?

Senator Borah demands that the United States shall recognize the soviet government because it is "the only established government in Russia."

That is a queer reason. Between Diaz and Carranza there were eight "established" governments at the City of Mexico. Yet to none of them did we accord recognition. In 1915, Carranza's regime was recognized as the de facto government in Mexico. It was not until nearly three years later that recognition was given to it as the de jure government. This is a thing that responsible nations are very careful about. Recognition involves responsibility and, where a government's right to exist is challenged, it often includes a vast amount of trouble.

But these considerations aside, is it a fact that the soviets have the only government in Russia? The truth is that they haven't.

When the League of Nations was formally organized in January, 1920, these several entities were distinguished as resulting from the breakup of Russia: Finland, Ukraine, Esthonia, Lithuania, Livonia, Courland, Latvia, the Murman government, Bolshevist Russia, republic of the Don, Georgia, Kuban, the government of North Russia, the government of Northwestern Russia, Tartar-Bashkir, Tauride, Terek, Turkestan, the republic of Siberia and the republic of Yakutsk. Some of these units have made their nationality good. Some are mere paper governments. Some have boundaries that vary from month to month as claims are put forth or conquests are made. The important point is that the government of Lenine and Trotzky is still an uncertain quantity. It receives the attention of the world, the advertising, but it falls far short of the ability to speak for all of that Russia which is still so marked upon the maps.

Borah has made quite a drive in the interest of the soviets. It is hardly likely to be productive of more than a good word to the senator from those who hover between inviting deportation and fighting to keep from being deported.

Almost All Talk

An organization styled the American Civil Liberties Union is broadcasting a pamphlet in the interest of 96 members of the I. W. W. who are stopping more or less permanently at Leavenworth.

The paper provides the interesting information that the radical economic doctrines taught by the I. W. W. are "almost all talk and printed property"—that the disloyalty and treason charged against the I. W. W. as part of a "conspiracy to obstruct the war" were simply the ordinary activities of labor unions "struggling to get better wages and conditions even in wartime"—that the I. W. W. have been misrepresented not only by "employing interests," but also by the American Federation of Labor.

Of all these statements, the easiest to believe is that the doctrines of the I. W. W. are "almost all talk and printed words." The speeches and literature of the radicals of today are exceedingly belligerent and provocative. Opponents are all devils. Governments are tyrants. The church is an evil adjunct of capitalism. The radical orator and writer search their souls to paint a vicious picture of the world they live in.

In the courtroom, however, they sing as softly as any dove. No one could be more aggrieved than they are that they have been taken seriously. No one of them has ever risen and defended his convictions stoutly and with manhood. It was made clear long ago that they really have no convictions that warrant the slightest amount of defiant courage.

Perhaps the government is giving very little men very large garments by treating them as prisoners of state. It is an undeserved importance. Possibly the government looks at them as the average, everyday citizen does who doesn't care if these 96 demagogues are set free, but wouldn't turn over a hand to free them.

The Pinchot Victory

The victory of Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania is the victory of a reputation for honest, aggressive, unselfish public service. Among the explanations of this political turnover is an absurd one that the state was outraged over a missing $40,000 of interest on public funds. Since when did Pennsylvania learn to be indignant over graft? Then it said that the people disliked the taxation of anthracite and gasoline. Those who paid the tax may have, but their numbers are relatively few. Other explanations involve the resentment against expensive state bureaus, the greedy contractors, the contest among the little bosses for the political estate of the big boss, Boise Penrose. The awkwardness of these interpretations is that they assume the character of Pennsylvania has changed. More easy to believe is the statement of one observer that it was Pinchot's name for ability, faithfulness and honor which carried the day for him. For more than a decade Pinchot has been connected with sound movements for reform in this country—not the movements of the professional and publicity reformers or those of the reformers who live upon the margin of lunacy. He made the bold sacrifice of his office at Washington to halt a gigantic grab. He has devoted years of his private life to helping forestry, guarding the government's equity in water-power, standing by such men as preached the Roosevelt gospel. Unquestionably Pennsylvania as a whole must have been impressed by the Pinchot reputation. Unquestionably it must have taken a good deal of pride in furthering his cause.

The nomination makes the election of Pinchot for governor certain which, in turn, will mean an improvement in state affairs.

Adjusted to Suit Occasion

Sometimes one wonders just what the famous Sherman anti-trust act really is—whether a bludgeon or a powder puff.

Employing the Sherman act, the government did uncomfortable things to several industries over a period of years. Let a few factories, long engaged in vicious warfare, finally decide to patch up a working agreement in order to save the properties and straightway the department of justice was after them. Let railroads be careless about pooling and they paid for it with the fear of the jail. The Sherman act, in the government's hands then, was a club studded with vicious spikes.

The act, though, became milder than mush when Washington decided the World war could not be dealt with properly unless the railroads were run as a single, consolidated system.

Last March certain coal operators were roundly scolded for declining to discuss wages collectively. They did not want to do so for one thing. But they had another excuse to offer the public. This was that a court order hung over them which forbade them to do their bargaining together, and that order was based on the Sherman act.

The other day, Herbert Hoover got the coal operators in non-unionized fields to agree on an agreement for the control of fuel prices. True, this was in the interest of the public alone since it was an endeavor to prevent kiting the prices. Nevertheless, it was an industrial agreement and it would be a poor lawyer who would not prove that somewhere it was in restraint of trade.

The Sherman act does not seem to be a law in any ordinary sense. It is just what the government wants it to be when the need for expedients arises.

Hearing Their Own Voices

The executive committee of the Socialist party announces that it will place candidates for congress into every district next Fall because it has heard of "widespread Socialist sentiment and discontent, as well as indignation, among the masses of the workers over the failure of the Democratic and Republican parties to deal effectively with the unemployment problem, the wave of wage reductions and shortage of homes."

It must be wonderful to have ears as keen as this. Indeed, the ears of the executive committee are not only sharp, but also they are discriminating. They hear what they want to hear and shut out that which is unpleasant. Otherwise, the committee would have learned that less now than ever the Socialist party is taken seriously.

The opportunity to register discontent with the political parties on account of the unhappy economic situation has not been wanting. There have been elections during the period. The machinery of the recall has been handy in many states for those who cared to use it. The right of petition is still an important part of the constitution. Yet by none of these has it been vouchsafed anyone to read that the masses were sliding into the arms of the Socialists.

The masses have their grievances and their moods. But also they are sane.

This Army of Ours

The deflation of the American army has progressed so steadily that fixing the enlisted strength of our land defense at 140,000 men and the commissioned personnel at 12,530, as the plan of the senate appropriations subcommittee provides, will make no appreciable dent in the establishment. The force on active duty at present totals less than 2,000 enlisted men above the quota set and fewer than 300 officers.

Only our well-known isolation from the sick spots of the rest of the world and our immunity from ideas of militarism make an army of this proportion possible. We are hardly staggering under the burden of an excessive military if one considers for a moment what an army of 140,000 means.

Roughly it means one soldier for every 800 civilians and for every 22 square miles of these states, not including territory at Panama and in the Pacific. It means little more than four of the divisions that fought in our army overseas, a force that could be housed with comfort and without difficulty in three of the old national army cantonments. It means one soldier for approximately every 200 yards of our coast line. It means merely providing scores of small and scattered detachments for keeping in shape the outposts of the nation if occasion, now unexpected, arises.

Briefly it means that in proportion to area and population this country is supporting a considerably smaller army than any other great power on the face of the globe.

Soviet Russia will begin to show improvement when her leaders reach the solemn conclusion that the rest of the world is not all wrong.

JAP FARMER WORKS AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS TO WIN PROFIT

BY NEVIN O. WINTER

In traveling through Japan I have been amazed at the results that have been obtained by the Japanese farmer.

With infinite patience he has taken possession of some unpromising prospect and developed it into productive soil.

The Japaneses are naturally an agrarian people. Three-fourths of the population can still be classed as rural. While the industries have withdrawn their thousands from the soil, in order to utilize this abounding energy, without regard to the human equation involved, the millions are still following the ancestral ccupation.

A Hard Prospect

The American farmer would be discouraged with the prospect that constantly faces the Japanese cultivator of the soil. Level surface is at a premium. The greater part of the soil is on an incline. Suppose that the cultivated portions of the valleys in the Alleghenies or Blue Ridge mountains extended halfway up to the summit of the ridges; that with unremitting toil and infinite patience these slopes had been terraced into little level shelves so that the soil would not be washed away and irrigation might be utilized. In a feeble way this will illustrate the agricultural conditions in Japan.

With conditions such as those just described, it is evident that only the most primitive methods of farming are available. Tractors are absolutely impossible. Even animal power is largely impractical. The crude wooden shovel replaces the plow. The sickel is still the reaper. Threshing machinery is unknown. The human is the only motive power. This is why it requires half the population to raise enough to feed the other half who are too young to work for themselves or are engaged in other occupation.

Two Crops Annually

In southern Japan two crops are yielded annually. A Winter crop of wheat or other grain is raised and a Summer crop of rice follows. But the labor involved would frighten the American farmer. Because the land is sodden from irrigation, the soil is heaped into rows much as celery or sweet potatoes are cultivated. This affords drainage, but it also lessens the available surface by half. Little strips of wheat are thus grown. When this is harvested—say in May—the land again is leveled for the Summer crop of rice during the rainy season, when water is everywhere abundant.

There is probably no cultivated crop that requires so much labor as rice—at least by oriental methods. The work is done in water-covered fields. The workers must stand in this mud from early morn until late at night—at least they do so.

Work by Moonlight

I have seen them working on moonlight nights. Male and female, immature youth and wrinkled age, toil side by side. Artificial fertilizer and straw are applied to restore the fertility but, as few domestic animals are kept, the human waste is spread over these watered fields.

The rice is first sown in seed beds. When it is high enough, the stalks are pulled up by the roots and transplanted in the paddies. This is largely done by women and girls. The roots take hold quickly and the green field soon becames a beautiful sight.

There must be more wading to keep the fields free from weeds and harmful insects. The farmer and his wife, his sons and daughters, thus labor unceasingly for weeks in the rice cultivation.

The rice is husked by drawing the stalks in little handfuls through iron teeth and polished by being pounded in wooden motars with wooden mallets, which are sometimes operated by foot power.

Farms Are Tiny

A large part of the cultivated soil of Japan is owned by small farmers. By the small farmer I do not mean the man who owns 40 or 50 acres, according to the American classification. Such a land owner is almost a plutocrat. Two or three acres would be nearer the truth. Even this small acreage may be divided into half a dozen separated holdings.

Many families, numbering several individuals, have an annual income of less than $75, the smallest amount on which a family can live. The family with double that income is in comparatively affluent circumstances.

Have "Side Lines"

Thousands of Japanese farmers have developed what might be termed "side lines," which do not interfere with their regular occupation. Some of them raise a little fruit. Where the climate and soil are favorable, tea is cultivated on a small scale. But the most fruitful source of income arises from the silk worm culture. This industry has been encouraged by the government on an extensive scale. There are official establishments where the eggs may be purchased on cards just as they are deposited by moths. When these are placed in the proper temperature they will hatch in a few days. Men have been known to carry these eggs in cloths wrapped about their bodies to furnish the requisite heat—an ingenious way of insuring incubation.

The real work begins with the hatching, for the growing worms, or caterpillars, must be fed on mulberry leaves every few hours. The leaves are carefully ground up to facilitate the feeding.

In about 18 or 20 days, during which time they moult four times, the caterpillars are ready to spin their cocoons.

Ready for the Factory

When this process is completed, and it requires only about two days, the cocoons are ready for the silk factory. Three or four crops a year can be raised by the farmer, if he has the time and the leaves.

More than a quarter of the world's silk is produced in Japan, and two-thirds of the American supply comes from there.

The Japanese government has been extremely active in attempting to improve agricultural conditions. Schools have been established in which instruction is given, and the competition for places in these schools is very keen. Immense sums have been expended to extend the irrigation to lands heretofore unused. Tunnels have been bored through mountains to convey an available water supply to sections where it might prove profitable.

The land is worth far more as rice paddy than for any other cultivation. This is one of the reasons why cattle are not raised in greater numbers. Grass does not grow successfully on the volcanic soil.

Work, Work, Work

Work, work, work, is the daily program for the Japanese farmer. What does life mean to him, one is inclined to ask. He seldom takes a holiday. Sunday means nothing to him. But he is contented—and this condition of mind means much. Neither he nor his ancestors have known anything different.

His principal holiday period is during the time of the Bon season, when the dead are supposed to return. Then there are festivals and dances. These gatherings are looked forward to with eager anticipation and lived over in retrospect for months afterward. They are coarse, as we consider entertainments, but they satisfy him and he resents the attempts of the local governments to interfere with them.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

A Good World

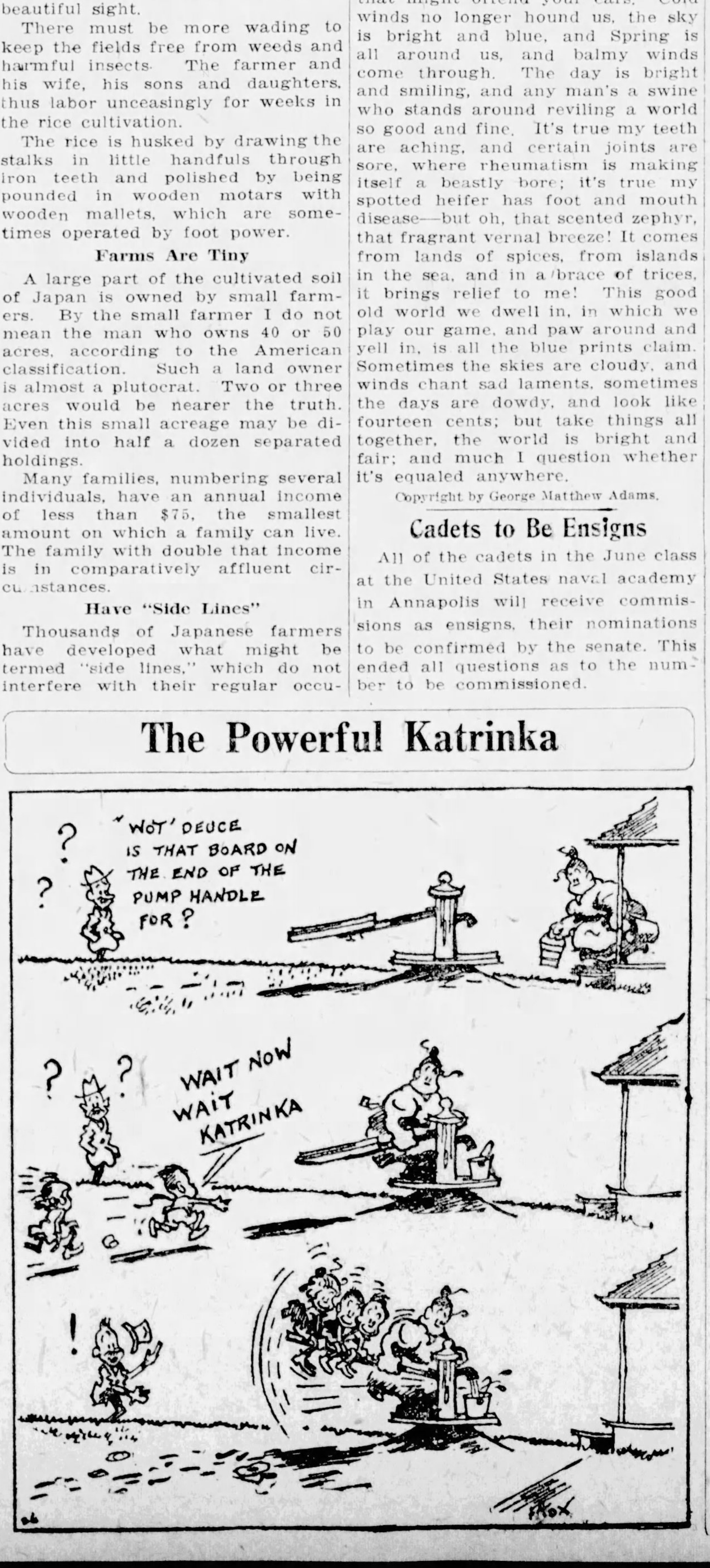
OH, everything is bully in this gay world of ours, and all my paths are fully begarlanded with flowers. It's true I have the measles, the shingles and a wen, and bobcats, skunks or weasels have killed my old gray hen; but illness or reverses can't make me sprinkle tears, or hand out vulgar curses that might offend your ears. Cold winds no longer hound us, the sky is bright and blue, and Spring is all around us, and balmy winds come through. The day is bright and smiling, and any man's a swine who stands around reviling a world so good and fine. It's true my teeth are aching, and certain joints are sore, where rheumatism is making itself a beastly bore; it's true my spotted heifer has foot and mouth disease—but oh, that scented zephyr, that fragrant vernal breeze! It comes from lands of spices, from islands in the sea, and in a brace of trices, it brings relief to me! This good old world we dwell in, in which we play our game, and paw around and yell in, is all the blue prints claim. Sometimes the skies are cloudy, and winds chant sad laments, sometimes the days are dowdy, and look like fourteen cents; but take things all together, the world is bright and fair; and much I question whether it's equaled anywhere.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

Cadets to Be Ensigns

All of the cadets in the June class at the United States naval academy in Annapolis will receive commissions as ensigns, their nominations to be confirmed by the senate. This ended all questions as to the number to be commissioned.

The Powerful Katrinka


?
?
"WOT' DEUCE IS THAT BOARD ON THE END OF THE PUMP HANDLE FOR?
? ?
WAIT NOW WAIT KATRINKA
!
FOX

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Over the Crib

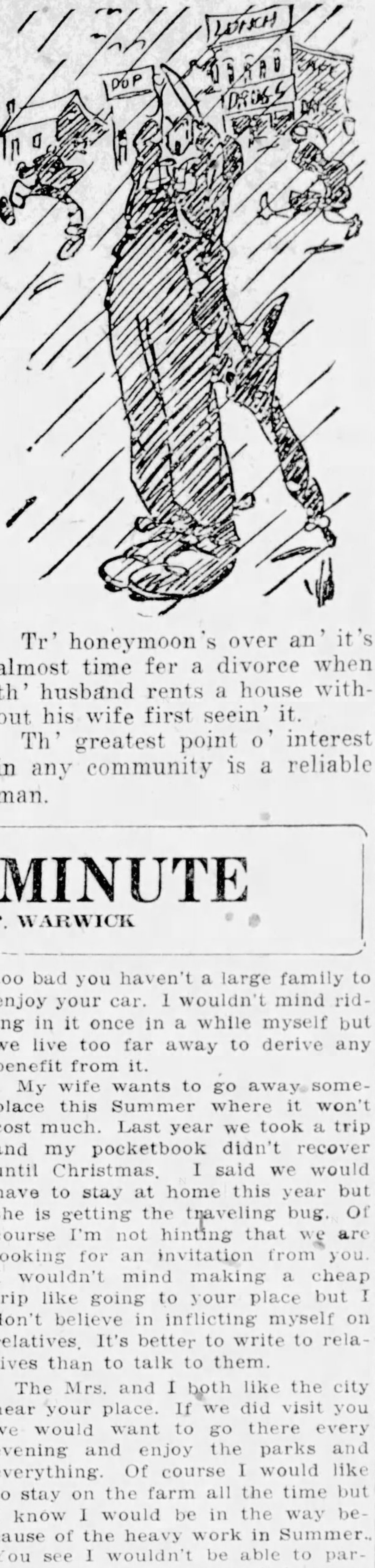
Over the crib where the baby lies
Countless beautiful visions rise
Which only the mothers and fathers see,
Visions of splendor that is to be,
Pictures of laughter and joy and song
As the years come sweeping us all along.
Care never startles the happy eyes
Over the crib where baby lies.

A wonderful baby lying there!
And strangers smile at the happy pair,
Proud and boastful, for all they see
Is the dimpled chin and the dimpled knee:
But never a little one comes to earth
That isn't a wonderful babe at birth,
And never a mother who doesn't see
Glorious visions of joy to be.

Over the crib where the baby lies
Dreams of splendor and pride arise,
Deeds of valor and deeds of love
Hover about and shine above
The tiny form, and the future glows
With a thousand dreams which the mother knows,
And beauty dances before her eyes
Over the crib where the baby lies.

Yet we smile at her and we smile at him,
For we are old and our eyes are dim
And we have forgotten and don't recall
The visions we saw when our babes were small,
Yet world-wide over the mothers dream
And ever they see in a golden stream
Wonderful joys in the by-and-by
Over the cribs where their babies lie.
(Copyright, 1922, by Edgar A. Guest)

ABE MARTIN



Tr' honeymoon's over an' it's almost time fer a divorce when th' husband rents a house without his wife first seein' it.

Th' greatest point o' interest in any community is a reliable man.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE Henry says: "Just about the time the green onions in my garden are big enough to eat my wife accepts a lot of dinner invitations for both of us."

Life's Discomforts.

Trying to look unconcerned after an auto fender has just brushed your trousers.

Don't be a grouch as this profession is overcrowded now.

Town Gossip.

Mrs. Hayes says she is going to give up trying to pay cash for all her groceries as the day before payday is always a day of fasting.

Try to imagine a tied dog never barking, a girl without a powder puff or Peggy Joyce shunning publicity. It's impossible.

ROSALIND'S ADVICE

Dear Rosalind: I am a young man who tries to do the right thing but my sweetheart tells me it isn't proper to smoke a cigar on the street. She says a cigar is for after dinner smoking, a cigaret for dances and a pipe for home. Is she right?—Harry.

Dear Harry: Theoretically your sweetheart may be right but practically she is off her center. To follow her schedule would require cutting out smoking altogether. Nowadays no man has time to smoke an entire cigar before leaving a quick lunch room, he can't stand going to a modern dance every night in order to burn a cigaret or two and he's never home long enough to smoke a pipe unless he's married and in that case the ashes are in danger of falling on the baby's face.

The best thing for you to do to keep peace with your sweetheart is to refrain from smoking a cigar on the street if she is in sight. If you have to have anything in your mouth, chew a toothpick, eat a popcorn ball, lick an all day sucker or put a small piece of tough meat in your mouth after eating at the restaurant and gnaw on it while on the street.—Rosalind.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES

To My Wife's Cousin:

Dear Cousin:

I suppose you wonder why I am writing to you instead of leaving the task to my wife. Well, the reason is we are writing to all our relatives and since there are so many the work had to be divided so I am the author of this letter. First of all I want to tell you that I am not fishing for an invitation to come and visit you this coming Summer. Please don't forget that.

I've always admired the place where you live. It's in the country and there's nothing better than the country in the Summer if you don't have to be there around threshing time when there is too much hard work to suit me. Another advantage you have is you live close to a large city where you can go frequently in your big touring car. It's too bad you haven't a large family to enjoy your car. I wouldn't mind riding in it once in a while myself but we live too far away to derive any benefit from it.

My wife wants to go away someplace this Summer where it won't cost much. Last year we took a trip and my pocketbook didn't recover until Christmas. I said we would have to stay at home this year but she is getting the traveling bug. Of course I'm not hinting that we are looking for an invitation from you. I wouldn't mind making a cheap trip like going to your place but I don't believe in inflicting myself on relatives. It's better to write to relatives than to talk to them.

The Mrs. and I both like the city near your place. If we did visit you we would want to go there every evening and enjoy the parks and everything. Of course I would like to stay on the farm all the time but I know I would be in the way because of the heavy work in Summer. You see I wouldn't be able to participate as then it wouldn't be a vacation for me.

You certainly have a large number of fruit trees on your place. My mouth waters every time I think of a tree full of cherries. Of course I like peaches and grapes but they are not ripe when I take my vacation. Now don't think I am hinting for an invitation just because I said that. I know you haven't time for visitors. It's seldom that I have time for them either.

You certainly get a lot of fresh air in the country and it's always cool at night. Here in the city where we live the hot nights are miserable. Many a night I've worn callouses on the soles of my feet hunting for a cool spot to sleep. I might just as well have remained in bed. But how I envy you people out on the farm where the cool breezes hunt the sleeper instead of the sleeper hunting the breezes.

I especially hate to think of staying at home this vacation with nothing to do but hang around the house and look at the same old neighbors all the time. I'll probably think of you people out there on the farm and wish I could take a magazine or book and go out in the orchard to lie down under an apple tree and read and doze away the hot daylight hours.

Now, Cousin, don't invite us to visit you or I'll know you think I am fishing for an invitation. I wouldn't dare be so bold but just the same there is something alluring in loafing around a farm in the Summer if one can keep out of the way of the workers. Any time you want to come to our house just pack up and catch the first train. We always welcome visitors even if we do not fish for invitations ourselves and though the farm appeals to us in the Summer and you live on one.

Your envious cousin-in-law,
Uncle Henry.

DANGER EVER LURKING ALONG ULSTER BORDER IN IRELAND

Picture a zone about half a mile wide—a "No Man's Land" extending for approximately 220 miles—with opposing armed groups facing one another at every vantage point, and one gets some notion of the border separating Ulster province from the Irish Free State.

Sandbag entrenchments, snipers, machine guns, barbed wire entanglements—all are present to make the scene as reminiscent as possible of France during 1914 to 1918. Only the bomb throwers are absent—so far. The forces are not yet near enough to make their services of value.

Civil war looms darkly on the horizon and both sides are prepared for it. Unless England actively interferes with troops it is feared that a clash may come any day that will ignite the powder keg.

The car containing the International News Service correspondent dashed off from the barracks at Caldeon at 35 miles an hour. It is unwise to dally in these parts for there are snipers everywhere and many of them are not any too particular whether it is an Orangeman or a Sinn Feiner that gets the bullet.

A policeman armed with a rifle sat on the first seat of the motor car warily eyeing the hedges that lined the roadways. Every man in the car carried a revolver. That is the most popular article of hardware on the Ulster frontier these days.

The motor car reached a tiny hamlet where 20 policemen were living in a hut. The sergeant in charge said things happened to be "fairly quiet" but that many persons had fled as a result of the religious feeling and the recent arrest of Sinn Feiners.

Then the motor car went on to the next outpost. It was well placed, fairly shaded by trees and barbed wire, the barricades extending for several hundred yards. Double rows of sandbags make the post bulletproof on three sides.

Primroses and violets were blooming all around and it looked like a peaceful, tranquil spot.

After the correspondent and his companions had been at the outpost for some hours, the Republicans took it into their heads that things were altogether too reposeful so they opened up with a machine gun. Occasionally a rifle shot struck the hut.

Naturally the nerves of residents of the frontier are strung to concert pitch. They only ask to be let alone; but they never know when a stray bullet will pass through a window, killing someone. Kidnapings are common, also. Large numbers of frontier residents, left penniless, departed to America.

The nerves of the police also are unstrung. They dare not venture out, even into the village streets, unless armed and literally with finger on trigger.

Even when the police start out on a raid their intentions become mysteriously known and they expect an ambuscade. What angers the police more than anything else is that the arms and ammunition being used against them are of British manufacture. Some of them were handed over to the Free State when the British began to evacuate southern Ireland; others were seized at Cork.

There are on the average 50 policemen to every square mile of boundary territory. The police officials fully expect invasion of Ulster by the Republicans. Some believe that the invaders will cross at the Armagh salient, in the neighborhood of Aughnacloy, but the majority of officers in the Ulster volunteers expect that the Free Staters will attack in the region of Londonderry.

VARIETIES

The Mediterranean is the blue all the seas.

"Eden" in the original Hebr means "delight."

The German railway system ra ates from Berlin.

Montcalm was born near Nime southern France.

Peas were raised in Europe m than 1,000 years ago.

In the state of Oregon there 9,317 illiterate persons.

The natives of ancient India w excellent metallurgists.

The Greeks regarded amber w superstitious reverence.

Alaska has paid bounties on m than 15,000 bald eagles.

Argentina has increased her g of gold by $470,000,000.

The first printed almanac wa sued at Vienna, in 1457.

Saccharin possesses 300 times sweetness of cane sugar.

Nearly 2,000 varieties of sau are produced in Germany.

Excessive irrigation is a g menace to growing crops.

The camel was one of the earl animals to be domesticated.

New Guinea is the next larg island in the world. Australia le ing.

Japan's 60,000,000 population c sumes 300,000,000 bushels of r year.

The year 1923 will mark the c tenary of the invention of r skates.

Pottery made in 5,000 B. C found on the western slopes of Andes.

Mechanics' wages in Can China, have been increased 20 to per cent.

All of the continents have a towns or villages bearing the na of Rome.

The menagerie in Regent's p London, contains more than 1 animals.

The highest railway in Europ the celebrated Jungfrau railwa Switzerland.

When an inch of rainfall is re ed, 101 tons of water have falle an acre of soil.

Tkutotsoik promontory, near B ing straits, is being explored f by fifty-six experts.

Britain famous Military Aca at Sandhurst celebrates its 100th niversary this year.

In Pomerania, an apple eaten Easter morning is believed to preventive of fevers.

Canada possesses nearly n tenths of all the known asbestos posits in the world.

In Italy wheeled traffic keeps the left in large towns, but to right in the country.

The Swedish army air service six miles of telegraph wire by plane in eight minutes.

Steamer berths hung on pivots on trial on a Pacific passenger sel as a prevention of sea sickne

Queen Mary of England is the woman to receive the degree of tor of civil law from Oxford Un sity.

Forty-three disasters have c for emergency relief by the Am can Red Cross since the close of war.

The famous Shoshone cavern Lime Spur, Mont., have never b fully explored, owing to their g extent.

Lake Victoria, in Africa, is of the largest bodies of fresh w in the world and is almost ex circular.

A sleeping bear in winter brea four times a minute, or about tenth as often as he breathes w fully awake.

Policemen in Sofia are the ters of women's fashions and de on the propriety of low necks short skirts.

Belgian women no longer wo the mines and on the docks, many of them were employed fore the war.

Antioch, in the fourth centur believed to have been the first to make any attempt to light streets at night.

The voyage of Columbus which sulted in the discovery of Ame cost about $7,000 in terms of present currency.

Imports of blackstrap molasses year totaled 170,000,000 gallons per cent of which was used in manufacture of alcohol.

Every foreign woman planning extended stay in Paris must re at prefecture of police within teen days of her arrival.

Some of the wealthy famili Switzerland possess cheeses m than a century old, which are se only on the most important casions.

In a ton of water from the Atl ocean there are thirty-one pound salt. In the same quantity of from the Dead Sea there are pounds.

The Imperial valley, Califo alone produces cantaloupes en to supply one to each inhabita the United States, with many lions over.

Although one oyster pro about 1,000,000 oysters in a y only a few of these survive th tacks of enemies, including w and limpets.

Although oatmeal is regarded the Scotch national breakfast the United States produces and sumes far more of this food any other country.

Between July 1, 1919 and Ju 1920, two comets were disco and five others which were k previously were observed as the turned nearer the sun.

Probably the greatest mast languages the world ever has k was the renowned Cardinal M fanti (1774-1849), who is sa have known 114 languages or lects, and fifty well.

Yellowstone park has a James bear. Every day he p himself in a road frequented b tomobiles and refuses to move he is fed, when he ambles fully back into the forest.

When umbrellas were first duced into America, in the part of the eighteenth century use was confined almost exc to women, as it was regarded effeminate to carry one.

The Great Western Railway pany of England has asked its employes to save one penny a man. General compliance w request would mean an a saving of nearly $700,000 a y

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

TO BE SIX!

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

VIRGINIA was six and a terror to the neighborhood. She is de- more to look at but in the of the child burns a restless- ss that urged time mean some- ing for everyone thinks who knows that she is destined for great ings. She is a real live little girl and this story is true.

When she that awful thing out the maid who basement rinsing ishes. Don't stop a minute. Get out of here with that. Oh-h-h awful cat. Where did you get she said to the surprised Virginia who slowly, deliber- taking her time before disap- ing out the door. She carried a swinging on her arm. In the was a real black cat.

Now Nora the cook was so afraid cats that she had been too hor- to follow the child at once. It her a few minutes to get her When she did try to find it was as though the world had swallowed her. No child who had even seen

Nora hunted but in The were waiting and was as she returned and with vigor and the she the more she Suppose Virginia had that awful thing. Where on had she picked it up? If her found it out — Goodbye But how was she to anticipate that child would do next.

Not that Nora did not adore the of the family. Everybody loved more than they could tell. She knew every neighbor. She every milk man, the post man, woman and child who went the house each day. They all with her and rather hopefully her to be in the midst of her eccentricities.

Much to Nora's relief, the child home before her mother, and who was a sort of maid of all had time to wash the tiny and the happy little face be- any of the family arrived. Her was monotonous, varied by the rise and fall of her voice. nothing to Virginia who She offered no alibis. bygones be bygones was philosophy.

Therefore we understand why Nora did not mention the affair to the family, all the time thanking her lucky stars that they had not found it out. She ceased to worry about the possibility of the child's being poisoned to death and went merrily on with the dinner preparations.

During dinner father noticed that Virginia's attention was concentrated out of doors and as she had to turn partly around in order to see out of the window, her continued interest aroused his curiosity. He glanced out on the street but could see nothing.

"Why don't you eat?" he asked his six-year-old babe.

"I am eating," she answered taking a bite of bread and jelly, slowly chewing it, once more turning to gaze outside again.

"Mother would like to have you sit straight in your chair, dear," suggested the other fair member of the family.

"I can't. I'm watching," announced the child.

"Watching? Watching for what?" asked mother and father both in the same breath.

"The police."

"The police!"

"Yes, I went after them and they said they'd come now—at dinner time," calmly explained their amazing offspring.

Before they had time to question her further, up drove the patrol wagon. Out jumped a policeman who came straight toward the house. Nora saw him from the kitchen window and she reached him first, though needless to say the whole family scrambled to find out what on earth Virginia had done now.

"Hello," the policeman called cheerily to Virginia whom he seemed to recognize as an old friend. "Where's the cat?"

"In the church," she replied with perfect composure, "I put him in there where he'd be safe."

"Ha ha," laughed the officer.

"Good Lord," gasped her father.

"What next!" sighed Nora.

But mother took the erring daughter in her arms, relieved to find it was only one of the numerous episodes of the day and as she kissed the baby face she wondered what kind of a modern woman her little girl would make, like all mothers wonder.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Oratory, however polished, and scholarship, however plausible, cannot stand before the wrath of an indignant man in a righteous cause."
—David Gregg.

IN PLACE OF TRAVEL.

appreciate the interest some of cousins have shown in my let- and I have noted particularly many seem interested in all let- pertaining to scenery.

am no adept when it comes to portraying scenery so I will appeal those who have never seen moun- but who long to see them or climb them and can't. I too like to do so but can't. We like to look into the chasm the Colorado Canyon, compute volume of water at Niagara or the sublime beauties in the but would we be fully recompensed if we could see all things? I doubt it.

am pleased to note that many the cousins think there are no like those around home. you remember how John wrote "Home Sweet Home"? is a wonderful lesson to learn can master it. Or per- if you will read Bobbie Burn's "My Heart's in the High- " you can find much to think without longing for distant

next time you are on a train, find that 99 out of every will be reading, smoking or en- in conversation. Scarcely one be drinking in the views.

Perhaps now you are wondering I have to offer by way of al- the desire to see other Well, it's nothing. I don't in cure-alls but will give the for some of my own pain-

you will come with me I will show you some of the won- of West Virginia. Starting Wheeling, where one of the led us, let's leave the beauti- Ohio and stand for a moment mouth of Wheeling creek. was the home of Betty Zane she lived with her brothers. Grey has written a book by same name. It is interesting would be well pleased with

we leave the Ohio, we will find mounds of sand scattered the valley. Who were these builders, whence did they and whither have they gone? too perish leaving no trace As we muse on these perhaps we will forget how would like to view the "Golden As we pass through the oil and gas fields, again we find time for meditation as we how many millions of years was being formed from decay- vegetation. As we marvel at Creator's handiwork we will about scaling mountain and as we cross the Alle- I might lead you to the 'Place of rivers,' so called be- six different rivers have their all within a few miles.

hope some cousins from West will show you more of its —Bernard A. Jones, R. 3, George, W. Va.—the same Jake.

ELP-EACH-OTHER-SPIRIT

a short note to escape the Basket as this is the first I have called and will give a description of our boys' and club spirit. We have a gen- desire to help one another in ever we undertake. "Working oh that is the way, Help- each other from day to day," might say, "brighten the cor- where you are." In doing this brighten up all the corners of country and incidentally we find of boys and girls way off in corners that are diamonds in the rough. Bringing them in and giving them some real touches of the working together spirit, we find they are always on the go and ready to make things hum around the campfire. These boys and girls soon develop into leaders. Up in front, leading songs, short prayers, telling stories of what club work has meant to them. When anything needs to be done some one of them are always volunteering for the job. Back home they soon become community leaders and others following their enthusiasm fall in line. I must hurry but surely it is the spirit, pep and pluck that puts these youngsters over the top and crowns several of them as all-stars every year in dear old Monroe.—Monroeite.

NATURE BETTER THAN BOOKS.

To Bur from Burrwood: I am one who has your hobby. The happiest moments of my life are spent on the banks of a beautiful lake surrounded by trees. Much as I love to read I will lay down my book any time to watch a pair of birds build their nest or take their morning dip in the crystal water. To watch the sunset is food for my soul. It is living poetry. I have written a few verses but they poorly express what I feel. I have lived every word that you wrote and especially the line, "To me Nature is God visible."—An Acorn from Oak Dale.

LIVES NEAR STATE CAPITOL.

We have been readers of The Blade for the last 25 years and we always enjoy every page of it. I cannot tell which part of it I like best as it is all so good. We live on the old Grand river and I like our home for we have some fine times. We have a park about a quarter of a mile from us and the Y. M. C. A. boys camp there every year for about 10 days.

We live about 10 miles from Lansing. We can see the state capitol dome illuminated at night. Now if I see this in print, I may come again.—Hattie Morton, Michigan.

PUZZLED OVER IDENTITIES.

'Tis nearing the close of a beautiful Spring day. The last rays of a glorious sunset have given way to twlight. At this time of day we are alone with our thoughts, sometimes happy and sometimes sad.

I was wondering if when the sun of life is about to set, will all be peace and joy or will we have sad and sorowful thoughts. I think the end is sure to be beautiful if we live the right sort of lives.

There are sometimes clouds that don't look at all beautiful at times. They are real dark but the last rays of the sun reflecting over them make them too beautiful for words. I like sunset the best of all times of the day. I hope the sunset of our lives will be the happiest and most glorious part of all.

Aunt Sallie Ann, if you only knew how I have pondered over who you are, you would unmask at once. Please tell even if it must be a secret between thee and me. Jack also has me puzzled. Come on Jack, tell us your name. Love to all—Pearlie Ann Cunningham of Tennessee.

American Birthdays

June 2, 1817—George H. Corliss, inventor. (Invented Corliss engine).

June 3, 1803—William Knabe, manufacturer of pianos.

June 4, 1842—Samuel B. Whitney, composer.

June 5, 1775—Lyman Spalding, physician.

June 6, 1755—Nathan Hale, Revolutionary soldier.

June 7, 1843—Susan E. Blow, kindergartner.

June 8, 1742—Nathaniel Evans, clergyman and poet.

Our Correspondents

Who can send the poem or article, "The College Oil Can"? It is an old temperance reading and is desired as soon as possible by Howard E. Nestor, Saint George, R. 3, Box 98, W. Va. If any one has it and prefers to send it to The Blade we will be glad to forward it at once and publish it perhaps later as well.

Once more we wish to state that no poems or stories will be purchased for the Household page. We publish only old poems—the old favorites, in the Poets' Corner. Every subscriber is welcome to write a letter in story form or any way they choose for we are always glad to hear from the old and the new subscribers at all times.

When requesting poems to be published please remember to address Martha Holden, Toledo Weekly Blade.

Brown Eyes of W. Va. (one of the numerous Brown Eyes of W. Va.) is only 16 but she dearly loves old people. She sends a message of cheer to the mother who lost her two sons in the service of our country.

Sorry we cannot publish all the verse that sings its way into our office. Here is a small part of one effusion, "We like sisters, brothers, uncles and cousins, who write for The Blade by dozens and dozens. The news of The Blade is up to the minute. We like stories, articles and everything in it."

Pocahontas of the West Virginia hills asks for a shower of cards and letters for her mother who has been a shut-in for nearly three years. Her address is Mrs. Ellie Molisee, Cascade, W. Va., and she will be 61, June 20. We hope mother will have a fine surprise and that we will hear from Pocahontas again.

Snatches From W. B.

Have all the cousins planted their flower and vegetable garden? If not it is time to shoulder rake and hoe and get busy. I have been in several different states of our dear old U. S. I also have been in Panama and know how the soldiers there long for home.—Ray of W. Va.

Just Me of Illinois, I wish there were more of your kind. It would be a better world. Buena Davis, I agree with you. America is the dearest, the greatest, the sweetest—also vive-la Blade!—Just Lonely.

Will all you cousins come to see me? We will take a trip to the saw mill. What has become of Lavant Owen, King Philip, Prairie Rose, and Dixie Moonbeam? Lone Star, your letter was fine.—Dixie Girl.

Old Jigger, I am in the same condition you are. How are your flowers? Poppies blooming yet?—Jealous Jumbo.

We are two little girls who live on a farm of 150 acres. We live eight miles out of the city. When we want to go to the city we go with our father or mother and we always enjoy it.—Two Little Girls from W. Va.

I am sure we all feel sorry for Sunny Jim.—Maggie Warbler from Pennsylvania.

Art in the Home

Linens for June Bride

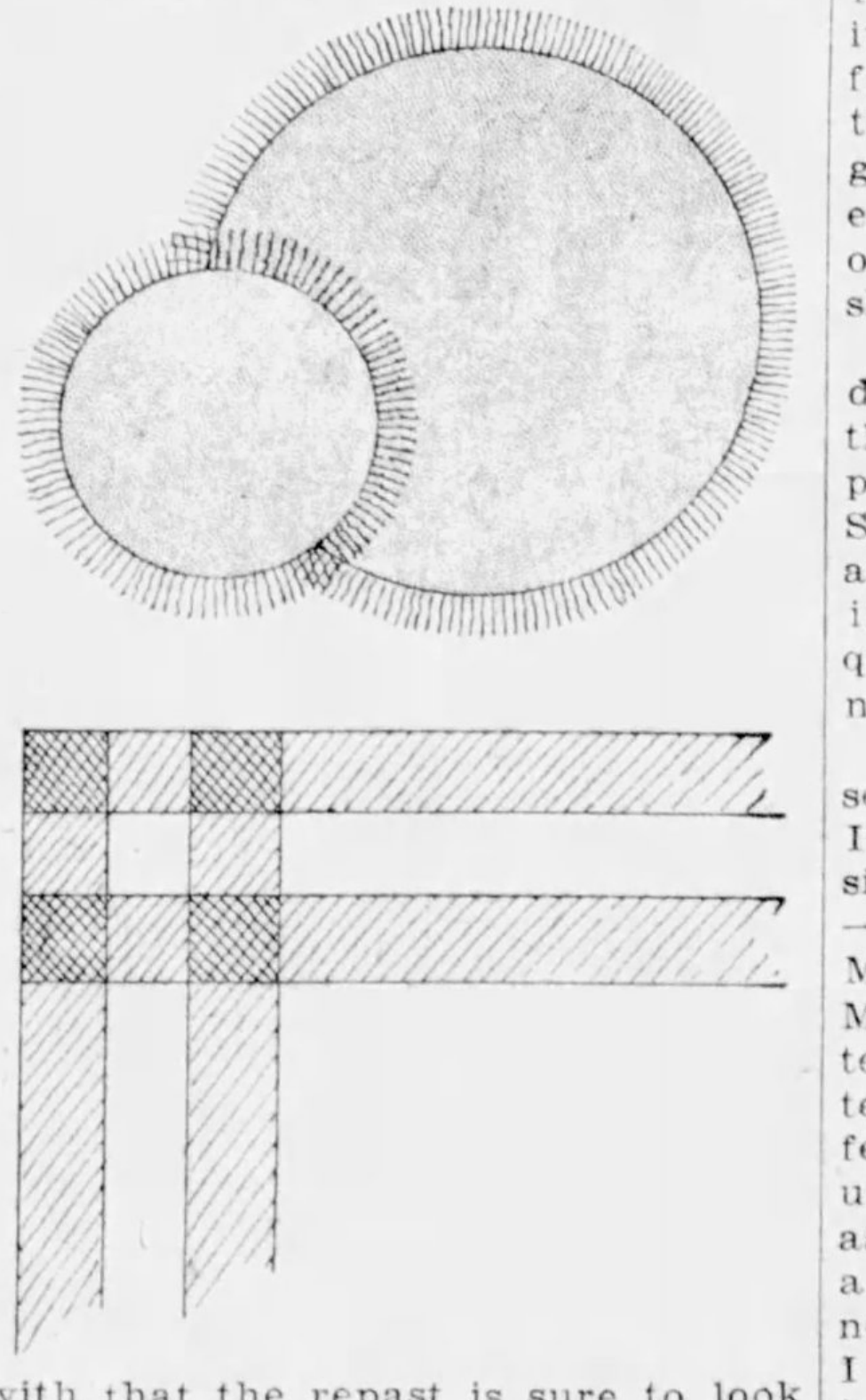
Two acceptable gifts for the June bride are linen luncheon sets.

Most any hand made linens are a welcome addition to a bride's dowery, especially if the stitches are made by one's dearest friend.

If linen is not available, mercerized cotton will do as well though a bounteous supply of linen is of course a treasure every girl longs for.

One of the most effective luncheon and breakfast sets is made of a decided color of linen (or mercerized coton) either blue, green or yellow, made in round pieces in two sizes large enough for plate doilies and tumbler doilies. The edges are fringed about one and one-half inches deep and the doilies are stitched on sewing machine to keep fringe from raveling.

A table laid with this style luncheon set is so attractive to start with that the repast is sure to look appetizing.



Bright yellow is the sunniest color to use and combined with a bouquet of wild flowers makes a fitting setting for the bride's new dishes.

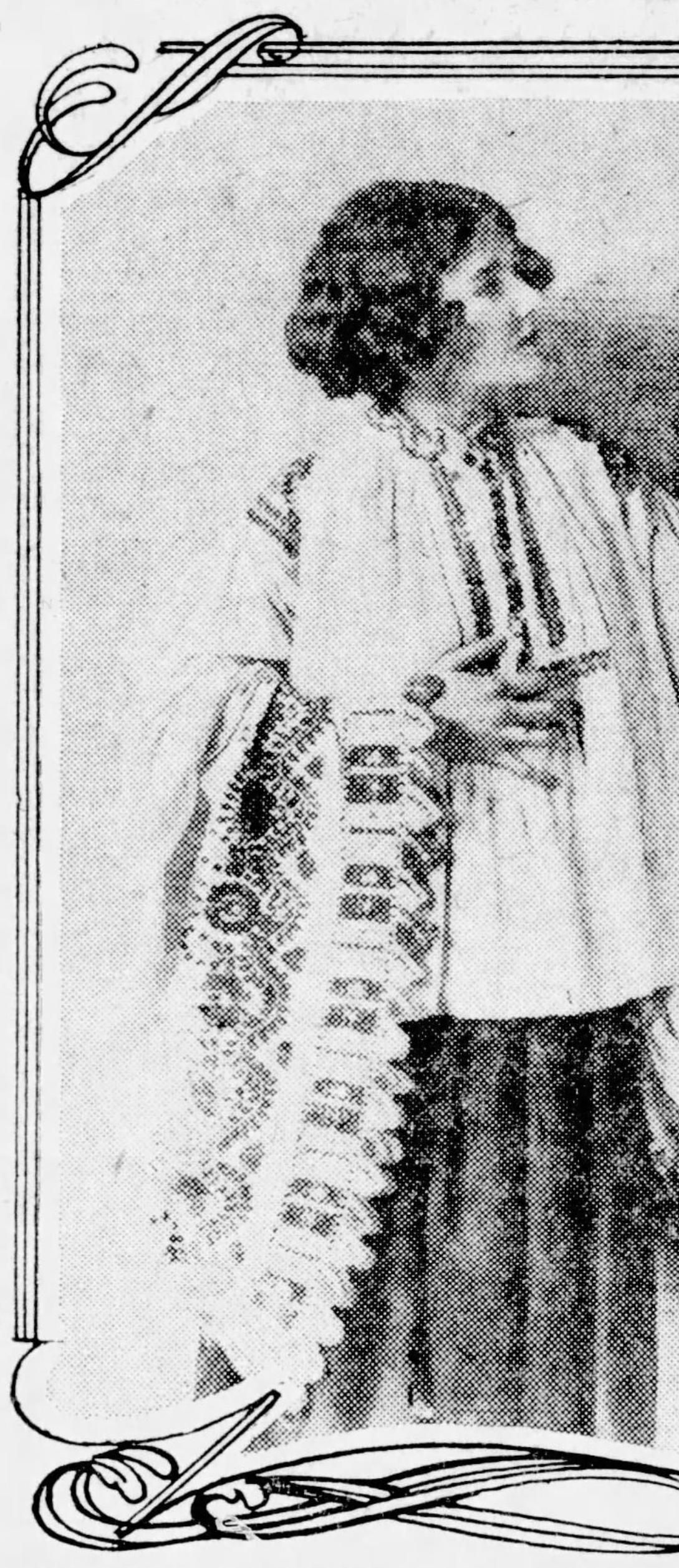
Another popular design is the square cloth either 36 or 42 inches wide. In each corner are appliqued small linen squares of contrasting color in checkerboard fashion. They are basted on cloth with edges turned in and blind hemmed.

Across the lunch cloth length and breadth, close to these squares, in fact as close as possible, threads are drawn as in hemstitching, and colored threads to match small squares, pulled through.

The cloth is finished with a very narrow hem.

Naukins to match are made with smaller squares of the colored linen in the corners, and are finished in the same way with a narrow hem.

Sleeves in All Their Glory



Sleeves in all their glory are the interesting things about this blouse. Add to the sleeves the unusual tendency to be a short smock, when for ages smocks have been long, and one can see why the waist pictured is quite the most distinctive of the many smart models shown. Made of white linen and elaborately embroidered in bright red, and trimmed with lace of the same color, the blouse is bound to be effective on any bobbed haired miss who chooses to add it to her Summer outfit.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Bless be the tongue that speaks no ill,
Whose words are always true,
That keeps the law of kindness still
Whatever others do. —Anon.

WE WELCOME EX-MARINE

I have been a reader of The Blade for a long time and will always be from now on. I wondered if I couldn't write a few lines. I served with the U. S. Marines in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany and I wonder if there aren't some of the old buddies who take The Blade. Tell me why we never see any cousins from around New Orleans. I would like to hear from some as I am going to the American Legion convention there this year. I would like to shake hands with them, in fact I would like to shake hands with all the cousins.

Tell Sunny Jim we are all sorry for him.

I love to read the letters of mothers of boys who gave their all for this country of ours. I read their letters and start thinking. My mind wanders back across the water and it gives me awful feelings. Feelings that no one knows only the boys who went through it, so come on mothers, we sympathize with you and love to read your dear letters.—An Ex-Marine from Ohio.

FLOWERS BLOOM FOR WEARY

Hello, keep your seats boys. I'm only weary. I heard my name spoken and someone was asking for essays on what flowers are blooming and why, or something like that. Here's my list and I hope there will be others from different parts of the country. I'm all ears. (It's a fact).

This is northern West Virginia and the first flower I found this year was a dandelion, 'way back in February. Violets came next. I learned to distinguish between the common and Canada varieties some time ago. Anemones are next—the little wee anemone, first of its kind. Then the dog-tooth violet, Dutchman's breeches (can you tell them from "squirrel-corn?"), wild geraniums, splashes of red-bud and flowering dog-wood, wake robin and the rest of the trilliums, blood-root, ground ivy, pyxie, buttercups, golden ragwort, all came before the first of May. Today I saw a whole slope shining with blue toad-flax.

My favorite wild flower, the dainty little Innocence, came with the dog-tooth violet and is still as pretty as ever. I'll keep tab on the Spring and Summer beauties here and let you have them every month if you like. And I'm ready for questions about the ones I have named.

I enjoy J. V.'s letters and hope to see more of them soon. Sunny Jim, I'm glad you look on the bright side of life. Keep your ray shining—it's cheered me a lot. If Aunt Martha will put a message for the M. G. R. in this corner, I'd like to tell Scolope-the-Scribe that his letter caused me to interrupt a perfectly sane conversation with much unseemly laughter. I was forgiven as soon as I gave the offended ones a peep. I want a twin who must not chew gum and must love nature. I would prefer one with much tousled hair. Born on June 22. If you can't qualify, I'll overlook it.—Always—Weary.

CHUMS WITH HER MOTHER

I am taking advantage of this pretty warm Spring day to write. I haven't written for so long, thought I would drop in for a spell on you would know I was still keeping in touch with you.

Where ever did our Dream Ship go? Did it run aground somewhere? I am so glad you visited me before it did for as one of our former mayors said, "I myself, am a citizen of no mean city."

Where are Hoosier Violet and Jim I was especially interested in them. I love our new cousins but can't we have a few visits from our old ones too? Why don't we hear from Country Jake? He is a valued correspondent of mine. I had a lovely visit out in the country a week ago. The grass was so green and the apple blossoms surely beat any perfume retailed across drug counters. It was wonderful. I should have liked to have had you all with me and we would say with our Hoosier poet Riley, "I bait my hook and cast my line, and feel the best of life is mine."

Do you like to fish, Aunt Martha? My mother and I love to fish together and do all those chummy little-girl things. I think I neglected to say that I was visiting her. I wish I might never need to be away from her at all but when we cannot alter circumstances we must make the best of them. I truly intended to stay only a minute but I am like the mother that asked her little boy how many seconds were in a minute. He asked, "What kind of a minute, mother, a regular minute or one of those long wait-a-minutes?" I guess that is the kind I meant.—Tom. (First May Letter from Indiana.)

SLEEPY IS WIDE AWAKE.

May I come in? I've read the Household page for a long time but Mr. Waste Basket has seemed so ferocious that I haven't been able to summon courage enough to enter. However, I'm here and I hope I can stay for a while.

Ohio Star, I enjoyed your letter. Please come again. I too wish I could visit the West. We read so much Western fiction that if I were to move West I'd expect a bold bandit to jump from behind every rock and tree.

So you're a stamp collector, Don Quixote? I am too. In fact, I collect a great many things such as cards, coins, letters. My most prized collections are my cards and letters from all over the world. I have them from Asia, Europe, West Indies, New Zealand, Java, Canary Islands and from nearly every state in the Union. They are interesting. Nearly all have descriptions of the writers' homes, of the birds and animals and of the schools. If it is not against the rules, I'll be glad to send some of the descriptions.

I wish we could have more letters from war veterans both Civil and World war.

Freckles of Michigan, I think I know who you are. Is your first name Carl and do you collect coins? I read an account of that storm in the paper. It was bad but not as bad as some I have been in. I may tell you about the worst one if this letter is printed.

My mother and father lived in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and they tell interesting stories of many incidents that are not mentioned in histories. Why don't some of you Spanish-American war veterans write and tell some of your experiences?

Don Quixote, I am taking your advice and if Aunt Martha doesn't publish this, I'll write and write until she'll have to put my letter in.—Sleepy. (First letter from Mississippi.)

ARE YOU A MEMBER

What do you folks think of the ex-soldier situation? It seems a shame that more isn't done to help the noble boys who went across and came back must suffer for the rest of their lives. Why can't they be treated right now?

Have any of you read "The Day of the Beast" by Zane Grey? It is fine and states my sentiments exactly.

I suppose quite a few of you are farmers. Are you interested in the Dairyman's League? It is a fine thing for the farmer if he will join it. As ever your—Peg O' the Hills. (First May Letter from Pa.)

WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?

The top o' the morning to you my dears. May I come in? I won't stay long.

Stubbs, I disagree with you about Pennsylvania being the best state in the Union. I think Ohio is. I hope that a ravenous waste basket won't devour this. Have I a twin? I was 14, May 1, 1922.—Brown Eyes of Ohio. (First May letter from Ohio.)

Short and Sweet

You girls and boys make life so interesting for your old auntie. Nearly every day a wee bunch of flowers drops in from somewhere accompanied by a cheerful message. It was honeysuckle this week and wild pansies, shrubs, white roses, pinks and a mysterious posy which looks like a columbine. In a tiresome old city these bits of reality from the open country help to freshen the atmosphere.

When Aunt Martha was a little girl she made a flower book in school—spent hours in fact, collecting every kind she could get which could be pressed and tucked in the leaf of a book. All these were carefully labeled, but the book has long since been lost. And now Aunt Martha's little god of luck has crossed her path again with memories of her childhood.

Was it Miss Prudy who was asking for nightingale seed? Miss Alpha Simpson of Niota, Tennessee, R. 3, Box 65, will be glad to exchange with her. If you want service, patronize the Short and Sweet column!

"My friends call me Smilom so I'll sign my name that way," writes one of our cousins. That is a nickname to be proud of since small boys and girls have a way of hitting the nail on the head. Keep on smiling. A true-blue, sincere smile is disarming in the face of obstacles.

May will be over by the time this issue is published but there are still a few days for the first May letters to come from more of the states and we shall see that they are published in turn.

Little Easter Girl has a twin, Mary Mutz of Hillsboro, Ohio, who writes that she too was born on Easter and celebrated her 11th birthday on Easter Sunday.

Blue Eyes of W. Va. is still pursuing that illusive twin although Honeysuckle would have been exactly right if she had only been 17 years old.

Dancing Girl has a courage to choose that nom-de-plume in the face of our strict cousins but she is a dear child who has come abegging for her best friend. The best friend is entertaining poison ivy and you know what that means. She can't do anything but read and talk and she can't do that very often because she hasn't anyone to talk with. So could we please furnish her with letters to read? Her address is Beulah Hilton, Rome Street, Pulaski, N. Y.

"Who am I? Well yes, who am I?" writes Humpty Dumpty. She is enthusiastic for a Spring reunion and calls ever so many of you back to the fold. She came herself enveloped in such a long letter that we had to squeeze her onto the Short and Sweet wall.

Lone Traveler says he saw in Snatches that North Missouri had written and he should like to know him as he himself lived in northern Montana. Lone Traveler is taking a 6000 mile trip and has promised us some descriptions. He asks how many of the cousins would like to have the experience of visiting an old Indian battlefield where the first white man killed was the same as your own given name. That was one of his experiences in his travels.

Don't miss Country Jake's letter in the Merry-Go-Round. It has been patiently waiting a horribly long time to get in but merit will tell in the end and there it is. It was so long that some of the good parts are missing—one especially about being able to travel all we would like to. Even if we could, Country Jake thinks we would not be satisfied as there is always something more at the end of the rainbow that we want. We cousins are more than fortunate to have each other for many a trip we have taken on the Dream Ship in perfect comfort and with much joy and there is no limit to our travels as we have to pay no fare, pack no bags and catch no trains, yet we get there—don't we?

Mixing With Martha

Sour Cream Salad Dressing.

Beat the yolks of two eggs until light, stir in gradually a half cupful of thick, sour cream, add a half tablespoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar and the well-beaten whites of the eggs.

Somerset Sardines.

Drain 12 sardines and cook in hot chafing dish until heated, turning frequently. Arrange on a serving dish and pour over the following: Mix two tablespoonfuls of the sardine oil, one-half tablespoonful vinegar, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth teasponful of paprika. Heat very hot. Garnish with toast and sections of lemon.

Creamed Celery and Almonds

Cook two cupfuls of celery, cut in one-inch pieces in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and add to two cupfuls of cream sauce made with one-fourth cupful each of butter and flour and two cupfuls of milk or the celery stock; stir into it one-half cupful of blanched chopped almonds and season with salt and pepper. The sauce may be made with half milk and half celery stock.

Parsley Cubes

Beat four eggs until thick and smooth. Add half a teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of milk and four teaspoonfuls of finely chopped parsley. Butter a small, square dish, pour in the mixture and bake in a pan of boiling water in a moderate oven until firm. Cut into small cubes and drop several into each soup plate.

Columbia French Dressing

Mix in a small glass jar one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of mustard, one-half teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of Worcestershire Sauce, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and six tablespoonfuls of olive oil. Set in cold place until serving time. Be sure to shake vigorously before using on salad.

POETS' CORNER

Betsey and I Are Out

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout,
For things at home are crossways and Betsey and I are out,
We, who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness for the rest of our nat'ral life.

"What is the matter?" say you. I swan it's hard to tell?
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well.
I have no other woman, she has no other man—
Only we've lived together so long as we ever can.

So I've talked with Betsey and Betsey has talked with me,
And so we've agreed together that we can't never agree.
Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime;
We've been a-gathering this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start,
Although we never suspected 'twould take us two apart.
I had my various failings, bred in the flesh and bone,
And Betsey, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember whereon we disagreed
Was something concerning heaven—a difference in our creed.
We arg'ed the thing at breakfast; we arg'ed the thing at tea;
And the more we arg'ed the question the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow,
She had kicked the bucket for certain; the question was only—how?
I held my own opinion, and Betsey another had;
And when we were done a-talkin' we both of us was mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke,
But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke.
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl,
And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pourin' dissensions in our cup;
And so that blamed cow-critter was always a-comin' up.
And so that heaven we arg'ed no nearer to us got,
But it gave us a taste of something a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the selfsame way;
Always somethin' to arg'e, and something sharp to say;
And down on us came the neighbors, a couple dozen strong,
And lent their kindest sarvice for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week—
We was both of us cross and spunky, and both to proud to speak.
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin' the whole of the Winter and Fall
If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then, I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me,
And we have agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine,
And I'll put it in the agreement and take it to her to sign.

Write in the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farm and live-stock that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it through many a weary day,
And it's nothing more than justice that Betsey has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead—a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home;
And I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsey never should want a home if I was taken away.

There's a little hard money that's drawin' tol'rable pay,
A couple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day;
Safe in the hands of good men and easy to get at;
Put in another clause there and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much!
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such!
True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young,
And Betsey was al'ays good to me, exceptin' with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mittened a lawyer and several other chaps;
And all of them was flustered and fairly taken down,
And I, for a time, was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once, when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a basted turkey and crazy as a loon,
Never an hour went by me when she was out of sight;
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck by me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen was tidy, as any I ever seen.
And I don't complain of Betsey, or any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarreled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer, and I'll go home tonight
And read the agreement to her, and see if it's all right;
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know,
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper that first to me didn't occur—
That when I'm dead at last she'll bring me back to her,
And lay me under the maples I planted years ago
When she and I was happy before we quarreled so.

And when she dies I wish that she would be laid by me,
And, lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree;
And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer
If we loved each other the better because we quarrel here.

Household Hints

When packing sandwiches in a lunch wrap each one in a separate piece of oiled paper.

Don't wash your clothes in muddy or discolored water. A little powderer alum will clear it.

If an Irish potato is put inside wild duck before it is set in the oven, it will not have a fishy flavor.

The envelopes which have transparent name-space make excellent holders for buttons and tape.

Stick a bit of adhesive plaster on the bottom of each rubber and you will not slip on icy pavements.

In very cold weather the canary's bath should be slightly warm. Be sure that he is not in a draught.

The full strength and flavor of coffee is obtained when the grounds are crushed as fine as granulated sugar.

Package of Old Letters

In a little rosewood casket
That lies resting on the stand
There's a package of old letters
Written by a cherished hand.
Will you go and bring them, sister;
Will you read them all tonight?
I have ofttimes tried but could not,
For the tears would blind my sight.

Tell him, sister, when you see him,
That I never ceased to love,
But in dying prayed to meet him
In that better world above.
Tell him that I was supported,
Ne'er a word of censure spoke,
But his silence and his absence
This poor heart is well nigh broke.

Tell him that I watched his coming
When the evening sun was high;
When at eve the angels filling
The bright starlight in the sky;
But whene'er I saw him come not,
Tell him that I did not chide,
But I spoke in love about him,
And I blessed him when I died.

When in death's unspotted garments
You have wrapped my form around,
And have laid me down to slumber
In the quiet churchyard ground;
Place the letter and his picture
Close beside my pulseless heart;
We for years have been together,
And in death we shall not part.

I am listening now, my sister;
Will you read the letters o'er?
I will listen to the words of him
Whom I shall see no more;
But it all, ere you have finished,
I will calmly fall asleep,
Fall asleep in death to wake not—
Dearest sister, do not weep.

The Star

BY WILLIAM WALTER DeBOLT.

A Star arose amidst the hills
Bright beaming in a cloudless sky;
The Magi caught its magic thrills
'Ere the Judean night could die:
It rose and faded, but again
It twinkles o'er the dreaming deep,
Where man has lain his soul to sleep,
Has lain his soul in blissful sleep!

And still the Star is seen today
Borne by a distant glow of light,
While sweet angelic hosts display
Their songs with burning words of right,
And gild the day with visions fair,
Gild hill and dell and foaming deep,
Gild watching eyes and wander where
The soul of man has lain to sleep,
Has lain to glean his lasting sleep!

Poems Wanted

Songs and poems containing the following lines have been requested for publication in Poets' Corner:

There's old hundred so solemn and slow
Praise to the Lord from the earth below.
How it goes like a galloping steer!
Hi diddle diddle, there and here.

Last night as I lay sleeping
I had a heavenly dream
I dreamt that my dear mother
Was praying to God for me
Then blame me not for weeping
Then blame oh blame me not I pray
For I have an angel mother
Ten thousand miles away.

Whisper softly, mother's dying
Soon she'll close her loving eyes
Angels wait to bear her gently
To her home beyond the sky.

Beautiful city built above
Beautiful city that I love
Gates of pearly white beautiful temple
God is light, He who was slain on Calvary
Open the pearly gates to me.

Glory, glory, let us sing praises to our heavenly King
Hosannah, Hosannah to the Lamb of God.

Glory hallelulia, praise Him, Hallelulia boundless praise,
God is good, boundless praise.

Green sods above lie light, lie light
Good night, dear heart, good night, good night.

Oh how one ugly trick was spoiled, the sweetest and the best
Matilda though a pleasant child, one grievous fault possessed.

Wearied and worn with earthly cares, I yielded to repose
When soon before my raptured sight, a glorious vision rose.

Flash was a white foot sorrel and he ran on number three.

When the honeymoon is over and the humdrum life begins.

He by the piercing cold was chilled
And snow and ice his body filled
They let his blood but 'twas in vain
He never was heard to speak again.

Poems and songs containing the following words have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner:

With His loving hand to guide, let the clouds above me roll
And the billows in their fury dash around me.

Evalina and I one fine evening in June
Took a walk all alone by the light of the moon.

Oh that girl, that pretty little girl
The girl I left behind me.

There's just one word I thought I heard
My name, my name in mother's prayer.

On a stormy night in Winter
When the winds blew cold and wet
I heard some strains of music
That I never can forget.

CHANGE OF LIFE WOMAN'S TRIAL

Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is of Great Help at This Period

Metropolis, Illinois. — "I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it is all it claims to be and has benefited me wonderfully. I had been sick for eight months with a trouble which confined me to my bed and was only able to be up part of the time, when I was advised by a friend, Mrs. Smith, to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I was so much benefited by the use of these medicines that I was able to be up and about in two weeks. I was at the Change of Life when I began taking the medicines and I passed over that time without any trouble. Now I am hale and hearty, do all my housework, washing, ironing, scrubbing, and cooking, all there is to do about a house, and can walk two or three miles without getting too tired. I know of several of my neighbors who have been helped by your medicines."—Mrs. EMMA CULVER, 705 E. 7th St., Metropolis, Illinois.

You may depend upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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Continued From Last Week.

"What is gone?" Santoine repeated.

"Why—nearly all the formal papers seem to be gone; lists and agreements relating to a dozen different things."

"None of the correspondence?"

"No; that all seems to be here."

Santoine was breathing quickly; the trust for which he had been ready to die—for which Blatchford had died—seemed safe; but recognition of this only emphasized and deepened his perplexity as to what the meaning had been of the struggle which an instant before had been going on around him.

"We don't know whether he got it, then, or not!" It was Avery's voice which broke in upon him; Santoine merely listened.

"He? Who?" He heard his daughter's challenge.

"Why, Eaton. It is plain enough what happened here, isn't it?" Avery answered. "He came here to this room for what he was after—for what he has been after from the first—whatever that may have been! He came prepared to force the safe and get it! But he was surprised—"

"By whom?" the blind man asked.

"By whomever it is that has been following him. I don't attempt to explain who they were, Mr. Santoine; for I don't know. But—whoever they were—in doing this, he laid himself open to attack by them. They were watching—saw him enter here. They attacked him here. Wallace switched on the light and recognized him; so he shot Wallace and ran with whatever he could grab up of the contents of the safe, hoping that by luck he'd get what he was after."

"It isn't so—it isn't so!" Harriet denied.

Her father checked her; he stood an instant thoughtful. "Who is directing the pursuit, Donald?" he asked.

Avery went out at once. The window to the south, which stood open, was closed. The blind man turned to his daughter.

"Now, Harriet," he commanded. He put a hand out and touched Harriet's clothing; he found she had on a heavy robe. She understood that her father would not move till she had seen the room for him. She gazed about again, therefore, and told him what she saw.

"There was some sort of a struggle near my safe," she said. "Chairs—everything there is knocked about."

"Yes."

"There is also blood there—a big spot of it on the floor."

"I found that," said Santoine.

"There is blood behind the table near the middle of the room."

"Ah! A man fired from near there, too!"

"There are cartridges on the floor—"

"Cartridges?"

"Cartridge shells, I mean, empty, near both those spots of blood. There are cartridge shells near the fireplace; but no blood there."

"Yes; the bullets?"

"There are marks everywhere—above the mantel, all about."

"Yes."

"There is a bar of iron with a bent end near the table—between it and the window; there are two flashlight, both extinguished."

"How was the safe opened?"

"The combination has been cut completely away; there is an—an instrument connected with the electric light fixture which seems to have done the cutting. There is a hand-drill, too—I think it is a hand-drill. The inner door has been drilled through, and the catches drawn back."

"Who is this?"

The valet, who had been sent to Eaton's room, had returned with his report. "Mr. Eaton went from his room fully dressed, sir," he said to Santoine, "except for his shoes. I found all his shoes in his room."

During the report, the blind man felt his daughter's grasp on his arm become tense and relax and tighten again. Then, as though she realized she was adding to his comprehension of what she had already betrayed, she suddenly took her hand from her father's arm. Santoine turned his face toward his daughter. Another twinge racked the tumult of his emotions. He groped and groped again, trying to catch his daughter's hand; but she avoided him. She directed servants to lift Blatchford's body and told them where to bear it. After that, Santoine resisted no longer. He let the servants, as his daughter's direction, help him to his room. His daughter went with him and saw that he was safe in bed; she stood beside him while the nurse washed the blood-splotches from his hands and feet. When the nurse had finished, he still felt his daughter's presence; she drew nearer to him.

"Father?" she questioned.

"Yes."

"You don't agree with Donald, do you?—that Mr. Eaton went to the study to—to get something, and that whoever has been following him found him there and—and interrupted him and he killed Cousin Wallace?"

Santoine was silent an instant. "That seems the correct explanation, Harriet," he evaded. "It does not fully explain; but it seems correct as far as it goes. If Donald asks you what my opinion is, tell him it is that."

He felt his daughter shrink away from him.

The blind man made no move to draw her back to him; he lay perfectly still; his head rested flat upon the pillows; his hands were clasped tightly together above the coverlet. He had accused himself, in the room below, because, by the manner he had chosen to treat Eaton, he had slain the man he had loved best and had forced a friendship with Eaton on his daughter which, he saw, had gone further than mere friendship; it had gone, he knew now, even to the irretrievable between man and woman—had brought her, that is, to the state where, no matter what Eaton was or did, she must suffer with him! But Santoine was not accusing himself now; he was feeling only the fulfillment of that threat against those who had trusted him with their secrets, which he had felt vaguely after the murder of Gabriel Warden and, more plainly with the events of each succeeding day, ever since. For that threat, just now, had culminated in his presence in purposeful, violent action; but Santoine in his blindness had been unable—and was still unable—to tell what that action meant.

Of the three men who had fought in his presence in the room below—one before the safe, one at the fireplace, one behind the table—which had been Eaton? What had he been doing there? Who were the others? What had any of them—or all of them—wanted? For Santoine, the answer to these questions transcended now every personal interest. So, in his uncertainty, Santoine had drawn into himself—withdrawn confidence in his thoughts from all around, from Donald Avery, even from his daughter—until the answer should be found. His blind eyes were turned toward the ceiling, and his long, well-shaped fingers trembled with the intensity of his thought. But he realized, even in his absorption, that his daughter had drawn away from him. So, presently, he stirred.

"Harriet," he said.

It was the nurse who answered him. "Miss Santoine has gone down stairs. What is it you want of her, Mr. Santoine?"

The blind man hesitated, and checked the impulse he had had. "Nothing," he replied.

CHAPTER XIX.

Pursuit.

Harriet Santoine, still clad only in the heavy robe over her night-dress and in slippers, went from her father's bedroom swiftly down into the study again; what she was going to do there she did not definitely know. She heard, as she descended the stairs, the steward in the hall outside the study calling up the police stations of the neighboring villages and giving news of what had happened and instructions to watch the roads; but as she reached the foot of the stairs, a servant closed the study doors. The great, curtained room in its terrifying disorder was brightly lighted, empty, absolutely still. She had given directions that, except for the removal of Blatchford's body, all must be left as it was in the room till the arrival of the police. She stood an instant with hands pressed against her breast, staring down at the spots upon the floor.

There were three of these spots now—one where Blatchford's body had lain. They were soaking brownly into the rugs but standing still red and thick upon the polished floor. Was one of them Eaton's?

Something within her told her that it was, and the fierce desire to go to him, to help him, was all she felt just now. It was Donald Avery's and her father's accusation of Eaton that had made her feel like this. She had been feeling, the moment before Donald had spoken, that Philip Eaton had played upon her that evening in making her take him to his confederate in the ravine in order to plan and consummate something here. Above her grief and horror at the killing of her cousin and the danger to her father, had risen the anguish of her guilt with Eaton, the agony of her betrayal. But their accusation that Eaton had killed Wallace Blatchford, seeing him, knowing him—in the light—had swept all that away; all there was of her seemed to have risen in denial of that. Before her eyes, half shut, she saw again the body of her cousin Wallace lying in its blood on the floor, with her father kneeling beside it, his blind eyes raised in helplessness to the light; but she saw now another body too—Eaton's—not here—lying somewhere in the bare, wind-swept woods, shot down by those pursuing him.

She looked at the face of the clock and then down to the pendulum to see whether it had stopped; but the pendulum was swinging. The hands stood at half past one o'clock; now she recalled that, in her first wild gaze about the room when she rushed in with the others, she had seen the hands showing a minute or so short of twenty minutes past one. Not quite a quarter of an hour had passed since the alarm! The pursuit could not have moved far away. She reopened the window through which the pursuers had passed and stepped out onto the dark lawn. She stood drawing the robe about her against the chill night air, dazed, stunned. The house behind her, the stables, the chauffeurs' quarters above the garages, the gardeners' cottages, all blazed now with light, but she saw no one about. The men servants—except the steward—had joined the pursuit; she heard them to the south beating the naked woods and shrubbery and calling to each other. A half mile down the beach she heard shouts and a shot; she saw dimly through the night in that direction a boat without lights moving swiftly out upon the lake.

Her hands clenched and pressed against her breast; she stood straining at the sounds of the man-hunt. It had turned west, it seemed; it was coming back her way, but to the west of the house. She staggered a little and could not stand; she stepped away from the house in the direction of the pursuit; following the way it semed to be going, she crossed the lawn toward the garage. A light suddenly shone out there, and she went on.

The wide door at the car driveway was pushed open, and someone was within working over a car. His back was toward her, and he was bent over the engine, but, at the glance, she knew him and recoiled, gasping. It was Eaton. He turned at the same instant and saw her.

"Oh; it's you!" he cried to her.

Her heart, which almost had ceased to beat, raced her pulses again. At the sound she had made on the driveway, he had turned to her as a hunted thing, cornered, desperate, certain that whoever came must be against him. His cry to her had recognized her as the only one who would come and not be against him; it had hailed her with relief as bringing him help. He could not have cried out so at that instant at sight of her if he had been guilty of what they had accused. Now she saw too, as he faced her, blood flowing over his face; blood soaked a shoulder of his coat, and his left arm dangling at his side; but now, as he threw back his head and straightened in his relief at finding it was her who had surprised him, she saw in him an exultation and excitement she had never seen before—something which her presence alone could not have caused. Tonight, she sensed vaguely, something had happened to him which had changed his attitude toward her and everything else.

"Yes; it's I!" she cried quickly and rushed to him. "It's I! It's I!" wildly she reassured him. "You're hurt!" She touched his shoulder. "You're hurt! I knew you were!"

He pushed her back with his right hand and held her away from him. "Did they hurt your father?"

"Hurt Father? No."

"But Mr. Blatchford—"

"Dead," she answered dully.

"They killed him, then!"

"Yes; they—" She iterated. He was telling her now—unnecessarily—that he had nothing to do with it; it was the others who had done that.

He released her and wiped the blood from his eyes with the heel of his hand. "The poor old man," he said, "—the poor old man!"

She drew toward him in the realization that he could find sympathy for others even in such a time as this.

"Where's the key?" he demanded of her. He stared over her again but without surprise even in his eyes, at her state; if she was there at all at that time, that was the only way she could have come.

"The key?"

"The key for the battery and magneto—the key you start the car with."

She ran to a shelf and brought it to him; he used it and pressed the starting lever. The engine started and he sprang to the seat. His left arm still hanging useless at his side; he tried to throw in the gears with his right hand; but the mechanism of the car was strange to him. She leaped up beside him.

"Move over!" she commanded. "It's this way!"

He slipped to the side and she took the driving seat, threw in the gears expertly, and the car shot from the garage. She switched on the electric headlights at they dashed down the driveway and threw a bright white glare upon the roadway a hundred yards ahead to the gates. Beyond the gates the public pike ran north and south.

"Which way?" she demanded of him, slowing the car.

"Stop!" he cried to her. "Stop and get out! You mustn't do this!"

"You could not pass alone," she said. "Father's men would close the gates upon you."

"The men? There are no men there now—they went to the beach—before! They must have heard something there! It was their being there that turned him—the others back. They tried for the lake and were turned back and got away in a machine; I followed—back up here!"

Harriet Santoine glanced at the face of the man beside her. She could see his features only vaguely; she could see no expression; only the position of his head. But now she knew that she was not helping him to run away; he was no longer hunted—at least he was not only hunted; he was hunting others too. As the car rolled down upon the open gates and she strained forward in the seat beside her, she knew that what he was feeling was a wild eagerness in this pursuit.

"Right or left—quick!" she demanded of him. "I'll take one or the other."

"Right,' he shot out; but already, remembering the direction of the pursuit, she had chosen the road to the right and raced on. He caught the driving wheel with his good hand and tried to take it from her; she resisted and warned him:

"I'm going to drive this car; if you try to take it, it'll throw us both into the ditch."

"If we catch up with them, they will shoot; give me the car," he begged.

"We'll catch up with them first."

"Then you'll do what I say?"

"Yes," she made the bargain.

"There are their tracks!" he pointed for her.

The road was soft with the rains that precede Spring, and she saw in the bright flare of the headlights, where some heavy car, fast driven, had gouged deep into the earth at the roadside; she noted the pattern of the tires.

"How do you know those are their tracks?" she asked him.

"I told you. I followed them to where they got their machine."

"Who are they?"

"The men who shot Mr. Blatchford."

"Who are they?" she put to him directly again.

He waited, and she knew that he was not going to answer her directly. She was running the car now at very high speed; the tiny electric light above the speedometer showed they were running at forty-five miles an hour and the strip was still turning to higher figures.

Suddenly he caught her arm. The road forked, and he pointed to the left; she swung the car that way, again seeing as they made the turn, the tire-tracks they were following. She was not able now to watch these tracks; she could watch only the road and car; but she was aware that the way they were following had led them into and out of private grounds. Plainly the men they were following knew the neighborhood well and had chosen this road in advance as avoiding the more public roads which might be watched. She noted that they were always turning to the left; now she understood that they were making a great circle to west and north and returning toward, but well west of, her father's house; thus she knew that those they were following had made this circuit to confuse pursuit and that their objective was the great city to the south.

They were racing now over a little used road which bisected a forested section still held as acreage; old, rickety wooden bridges spanned the ravines. One of these appeared in the radiance of the headlight a hundred yards ahead; the next instant the car was dashing upon it. Harriet could feel the shake and tremble of the loosely nailed boards as the driving wheels struck; there was a crash as some strut, below, gave way; the old bridge bent but recoiled; the car bounded across it, the rear wheels skidding in the moist earth as they swung off the boards.

Harriet felt Eaton grab her arm.

"You mustn't do that again!"

"Why?"

"You mustn't do that again!" he repeated the order; it was too obvious to tell her it was not safe.

She laughed. Less than five minutes before, as she stood outside the room where her father's cousin had just been murdered, it had seemed she could never laugh again. The car raced up a little hill and now again was descending; the headlights showed another bridge over a ravine.

"Slow! Stop!" her companion commanded.

She paid no attention and raced the car on; he put his hand on the wheel and with his foot tried to push hers from the accelerator; but she fought him; the car swayed and all but ran away as they approached the bridge. "Give it to me!" she screamed to him and wrenched the car about. It was upon the bridge and across it; as they skidded upon the mud of the road again, they could hear the bridge cracking behind.

"Harriet!" he pleaded with her.

She steered the car on, recklessly, her heart thumping with more than the thrill of the chase. "They're the men who tried to kill you; aren't they?" she rejoined. The speed at which they were going did not permit her to look about; she had to keep her eyes on the road at that moment when she knew within herself and was telling the man beside her that she from that moment must be at one with him. For already she had said it; as she risked herself in the pursuit, she thought of the men they were after not chiefly as those who had killed her cousin but as those who had threatened Eaton. "What do I care what happens to me, if we catch them?" she cried.

"Harriet!" he repeated her name again.

"Philip!"

She felt him shrink and change as she called the name. It had been clear to her, of course, that, since she had known him, the name he had been using was not his own. Often she had wondered what his name was; now she had to know. "What should I call you?" she demanded of him.

"My name," he said, "is Hugh."

"Hugh!" she called it.

"Yes."

"Hugh—" She waited for the rest; but he told no more. "Hugh!" she whispered to herself again his name now. "Hugh!"

Her eyes, which had watched the road for the guiding of the car, had followed his gesture from time to time pointing out the tracks made by the machine they were pursuing. These tracks still ran on ahead; as she gazed down the road, a red glow beyond the bare trees was lighting the sky. A glance at Hugh told that he also had seen it.

"A fire?" she referred to him.

"Looks like it."

They said no more as they rushed on; but the red glow was spreading, and yellow flames soon were in sight shooting higher and higher; these were clouded off for an instant only to appear flaring higher again, and the breeze brought the smell of seasoned wood burning.

"It's right across the road!" Hugh announced as they neared it.

"It's the bridge over the next ravine," Harriet said. Her foot already was bearing upon the brake, and the power was shut off; the car coasted on slowly. For both could see now that the wooden span was blazing from end to end; it was old wood, swift to burn and going like tinder. There was no possible chance for the car to cross it. The girl brought the machine to a stop fifty feet from the edge of the ravine; the fire was so hot that the gasoline tank would not be safe nearer. She gazed down at the tire-marks on the road.

"They crossed with their machine," she said to Hugh.

"And fired the bridge behind. They must have poured gasoline over it and lighted it at both ends."

She sat with one hand still straining at the driving wheel, the other playing with the gear lever.

"There's no other way to cross that ravine, I suppose," Hugh questioned her.

"The other road's back more than a mile, and two miles about." She threw in the reverse and started to turn. Hugh shook his head. "That's no use."

"No," she agreed, and stopped the car again. Hugh stepped down on the ground. A man appeared on the other side of the ravine. He stood and stared at the burning span and, seeing the machine on the other side, he scrambled down the slope of the ravine. Eaton met him as he came up to the road again. The man was one of the artisans—a carpenter or jack-of-all-work—who had little cottages, with patches for garden, through the undivided acreage beyond the big estates. He had hastily and only partly dressed; he stared at Eaton's hurt with astonishment which increased as he gazed at the girl in the driving seat of the car. He did not recognize her except as one of the class to whom he owed employment; he pulled off his cap and stared back to Eaton with wonder.

"What's happened, sir? What's the matter?"

Eaton did not answer, but Harriet now recognized the man. "Mr. Blatchford was shot tonight at Father's house, Dibley," she said.

"Miss Santoine!" Dibley cried.

"We think the men went this way," she continued.

"Did you see any one pass?" Eaton challenged the man.

"In a motor, sir?"

"Yes; down this road in a motor."

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"Just now, sir."

"Just now?"

"Not five minutes ago. Just before I saw the bridge on fire here."

"How was that?"

"I live there just beyond, near the road. I heard my pump going."

"Your pump?"

"Yes, sir. I've a pump in my front yard. There's no water piped through here, sir."

"Of course. Go on, Dibley."

"I looked out and saw a machine stopped out in the road. One man was pumping water into a bucket for another."

"Then what did you do?"

"Nothing, sir. I just watched them. Motor people often stop at my pump for water."

"It see. Go on."

"That's all about them, sir. I thought nothing about it—they wouldn't wake me to ask for water; they'd just take it. Then I saw the fire over there—"

"No; go back," Eaton interrupted. "First how many men were there in the car?"

"How many? Three, sir."

Eaton started. "Only three; you're sure?"

"Yes, sir; I could see them plain. There was the two at the pump; one more stayed in the car."

Eaton seized the man in his intentness. "You're sure there weren't more, Dibley? Think; be sure! There weren't three more or even one more person hidden in the tonneau of the car?"

"The tonneau, sir?"

"The back seats, I mean."

"No, sir; I could see into the car. It was almost right below me, sir. My house has a room above; that's where I was sleeping."

"Then did you watch the men with the water?"

"Watch them, sir?"

"What they did with it; you're sure they didn't take it to the rear seat to give it to some one there. You see, we think one of the men was hurt," Eaton explained.

"No, sir. I'd noticed if they did that."

"Then did they put it into the radiator—here in front where motorists use water?"

Dibley stared. "No, sir; I didn't think of it then, but they didn't. They didn't put it into the car. They took it in their bucket with them. It was one of those folding buckets motor people have."

Eaton gazed at the man. "Only three, you are sure!" he repeated. "And none of them seemed to be hurt!"

"No, sir."

"Then they went off in the other direction from the bridge?"

"Yes, sir. I didn't notice the bridge burning till after they went. So I came down here."

Eaton let the man go. Dibley looked again at the girl and moved away a little. She turned to Eaton.

"What does that mean?" she called to him. "How many should there have been in the machine? What did they want with the water?"

"Six!" Eaton told her. "There should have been six in the machine, and one, at least, badly hurt!"

Dibley stood dully apart, staring at one and then at the other and next to the flaming bridge. He looked down the road. "There's another car coming," he announced. "Two cars!"

The double glare from the headlights of a motor shone through the tree-trunks as the car topped and came swiftly down a rise three-quarters of a mile away and around the last turn back on the road; another pair of blinding lights followed. There was no doubt that this must be the pursuit from Santoine's house. Eaton stood beside Harriet, who had stayed in the driving seat of the car.

"You know Dibley well, Harriet," he asked.

"He's worked on our place. He's dependable," she answered.

Eaton put his hand over hers which still clung to the driving wheel. "I'm going just beside the road here," he said to her, quietly. "I'm armed, of course. If those are your people, you'd better go back with them. I'm sure they are; but I'll wait and see."

She caught at his hand. "No; no!" she cried. "You must get as far away as you can before they come! I'm going back to meet and hold them." She threw the car into the reverse, backed and turned it and brought it again onto the road. He came beside her again, putting out his hand; she seized it. Her hands for an instant clung to it, his to hers.

"You must go—quick!" she urged; "but how am I to know what becomes of you—where you are? Shall I hear from you—shall I ever see you?"

"No news will be good news," he said, "until—"

"Until what?"

"Until—" And again that unknown something which a thousand times—it seemed to her—had checked his word and action toward her made him pause; but nothing could completely bar them from one another now. "Until they catch and destroy me, or—until I come to you as—as you have never known me yet!"

An instant more she clung to him. The double headlights flared into sight again upon the road, much nearer now and coming fast. She released him; he plunged into the bushes beside the road, and the damp, bare twigs lashed against one another at his passage; then she shot her car forward. But she had made only a few hundred yards when the first of the two cars met her. It turned to its right to pass, she turned the same way; the approaching car twisted to the left, she swung hers to oppose it. The two cars did not strike; they stopped, radiator to radiator, with rear wheels locked. The second car drew up behind the first. The glare of her headlights showed her both were full of armed men. Their headlights, revealing her to them, hushed suddenly their angry ejaculations. She recognized Avery in the first car; he leaped out and ran up to her.

"Harriet! In God's name, what are you doing here?"

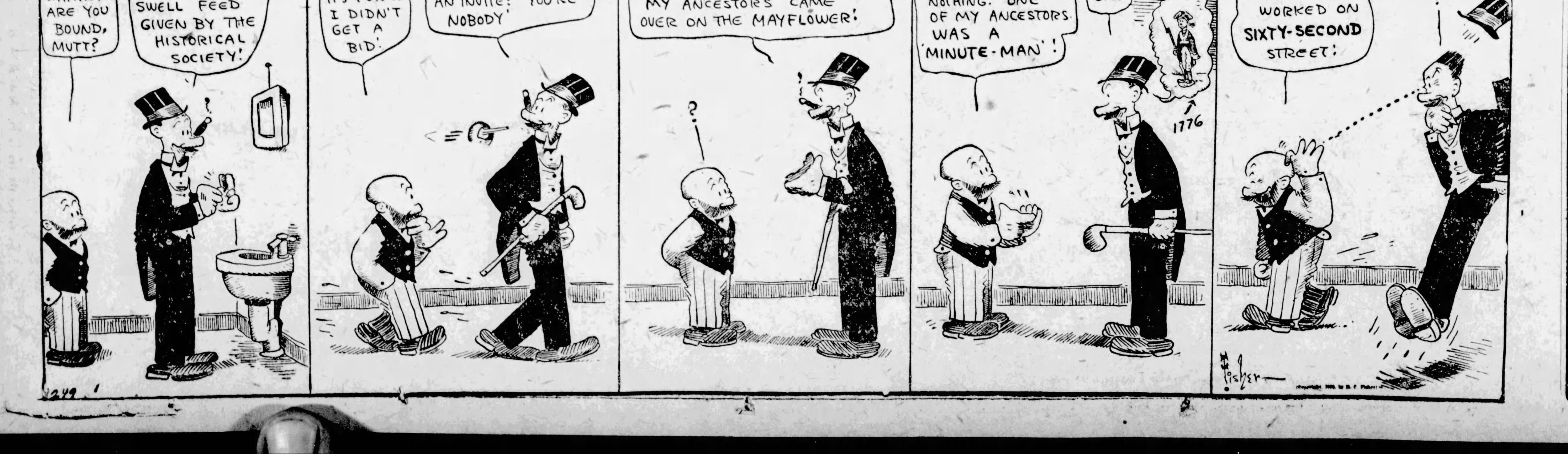
To Be Continued.

Expert Rider Killed by Horse

William A. Baxter, 45, expert horseman, who formerly was an exhibition rider for the Bufalo Bill Wild West show, was found dead, his skull fractured and his face torn by barbed wire, near Pueblo, Colo. He was thrown by his horse, which he had ridden to a neighbor's house. Baxter was said to be one of the few men who could ride a galloping horse at full speed and shoot glass balls at the same time.

MUTT AND JEFF— Sixty Seconds Make One Minute

By "BUD" FISHER


WHITHER ARE YOU BOUND, MUTT?
I'M GOING TO A SWELL FEED GIVEN BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY!
IT'S FUNNY I DIDN'T GET A BID!
WHY SHOULD YOU GET AN INVITE? YOU'RE NOBODY!
BUT, TAKE ME FOR INSTANCE. MY ANCESTORS CAME OVER ON THE MAYFLOWER!
HUH! THAT'S NOTHING! ONE OF MY ANCESTORS WAS A 'MINUTE-MAN'!
GO ON!
1776
SURE! HE WORKED ON SIXTY-SECOND STREET!
Fisher

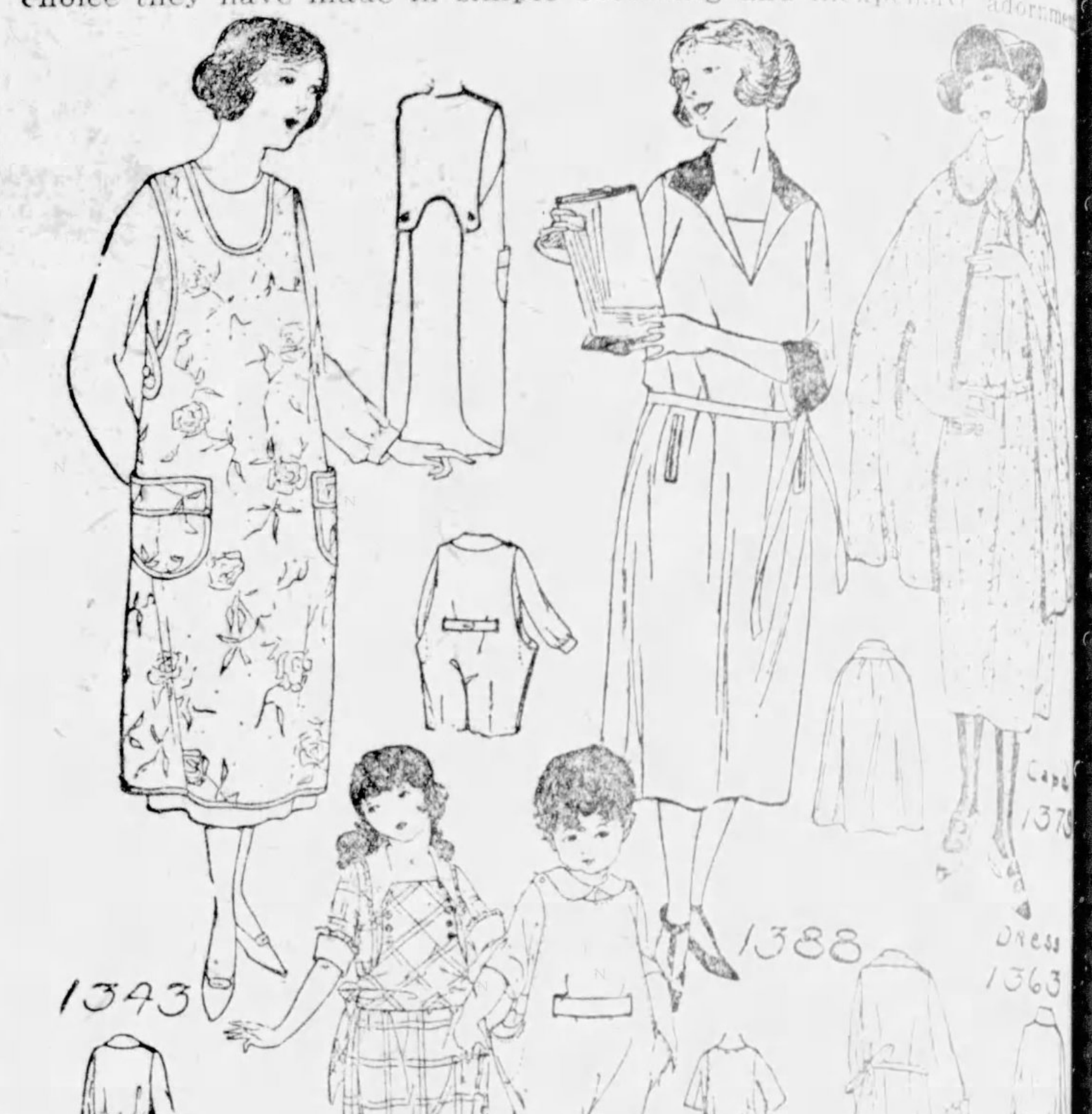
FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IT is almost time for the cap and gown but if you are not eligible year, why not get the next best thing and wear a cape and gow to match?

The combination of dress and cape makes quite the smartest tume for the street today, that is of course if you have the much de sired willowy figure. Besides it is really very serviceable for it has happy faculty of being neither too hot nor too cold.

If you do as Miss 1388 does and read the paper before choo your Summer dresses, you are sure to be pleased with the results your patterns are purchased, material selected and busy fingers put the magic things together.

From the little tots to Miss 602 we are well pleased with choice they have made in simple becoming and inexpensive adornm



No. 1343—Ladies' Apron—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material with 8½ yards binding.

No. 1388—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1379—Ladies' and Misses' Cape—Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with 7 yards binding.

No. 1363—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with 2 yards binding.

No. 1130—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting and 1⅝ yards ruffling.

No. 1292—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size yard 36-inch material and ⅜ yard 36-inch waist.

No. 1321—Girls' Dress—Cut 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years quires 2½ yards 36-inch material **Transfer Pattern No. 622**— only.

No. 1322—Girls' Dress—Cut 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years quires 2 yards 36-inch material ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1302—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 bust measure. Size 36 requires yards 36-inch material with 22-inch contrasting and edging.

No. 1391—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 36-inch material with 1 yard contrasting.

Transfer Pattern No. 602— only.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above de signs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns a stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio

Rheumatism at 60

S. S. S. Thoroughly Rids the Body of Rheumatism Impurities.

Somebody's mother is suffering to night! The scourge of rheumatism has wrecked her body; limping and suffering, bent forward, she sees but the common ground, but her aged heart still belongs to the stars! Does anybody care? S. S. S. is one of the greatest blood-purifiers known, and it helps build more blood cells. Its medicinal ingredients are purely vegetable. It never disarranges the stomach. It is, in fact, a splendid tonic, a blood maker, a blood enricher. It banishes rheumatism from joints, muscles and the entire body. It builds firm flesh. It is what somebody's mother needs tonight! Mother, if you can not go out to get a bottle of S. S. S. yourself, surely somebody in your family will. Somebody, get a bottle of S. S. S. now. Let somebody's mother begin to feel joyful again tonight. Maybe, maybe it's your mother! S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

How glorious you will feel, mother, when your rheumatism is all gone. Let S. S. S. do it. It will build you up, too!

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0,000-MILE AIR
STARTED

[illegible] Begin Attempt to Fly Around World.

[illegible] to fly around [illegible] was begun [illegible] A. T. Blake [illegible] aerodrome [illegible] DH-9 machine. [illegible] complete his [illegible] days. If suc- [illegible] to go down [illegible] other great [illegible]umbus. Raleigh [illegible] is confident of [illegible] trip is of 30,- [illegible] miles.

Major Blake [illegible] accompanied on [illegible] Norman Mac- [illegible] and [illegible] Colonel L. E. [illegible]

The DH-9 [illegible] selected by Major [illegible] for the [illegible] of the round- [illegible] flight [illegible] three-seater, [illegible] power Siddely [illegible] engine.

[illegible] expect to use the same plane [illegible] the way from London to Cal- [illegible]," Major Blake said before leav- [illegible]. "The route lies over Paris, [illegible] Alexandria, [illegible] Bagdad, Karachi and Delhi. [illegible] Calcutta the [illegible] machine will [illegible] exchanged [illegible] Fairey-3 sea- [illegible] fitted with a 360-horsepower [illegible]-Royce engine. In this machine [illegible] hope to fly via Rangoon, Bang- [illegible] Saigon and Hong Kong, thence [illegible] Japan and from Japan to Petro- [illegible], the Aleutian Islands, Alaska [illegible] Vancouver. That will be the [illegible] difficult part of the journey as [illegible] shall have to encounter bad [illegible] weather in Burma and [illegible] in the north Pacific.

[illegible] At Vancouver we shall pick up [illegible] three-seater DH-9 and [illegible] in it via Winnipeg, Chicago, [illegible] York and New Foundland. [illegible] St. Johns we shall transfer to [illegible] flying boat with two 360- [illegible] power Rolls-Royce engines and [illegible] the journey by way of [illegible] Iceland, the Faroe Is- [illegible] Scotland and back to London. [illegible] hope to complete the entire trip [illegible] three months."

[illegible] large crowd gathered at Croy- [illegible] aerodrome and cheered lustily [illegible] powerful machine rose sky- [illegible]. The government ministry of [illegible] was represented. Major [illegible] and his companions received [illegible] messages wishing them [illegible] and a safe voyage.

[illegible] will be sent to [illegible] Aleutian Islands and to other [illegible] points where there is a sea [illegible]. The machines will all be [illegible] with wireless so that the [illegible] can keep in constant touch [illegible] while aloft.

AY WIRELESS
O VENUS SOON

thsonian Man Says Radio Planets Is Possible.

[illegible]nus is possibly inhabited by hu- [illegible] and communication with [illegible] neighbors by wireless [illegible] possible, although the cost [illegible] immense," says C. G. Ab- [illegible] assistant secretary of the Smith- [illegible] Institution, who discusses [illegible] scientific phases of the [illegible] of other worlds" in the [illegible] report of the institution, just [illegible] public.

[illegible] says Venus reflects light as [illegible] were surrounded with clouds [illegible] probably "it contains plenty [illegible] moisture."

[illegible] temperature is about the same [illegible] of the earth," Abbot added, [illegible] all other condition are appar- [illegible] compatible with the existence [illegible] telligent life.

[illegible] popular writers have [illegible] great things for Mars as an [illegible] of life," Abbot says, "but I [illegible] accept this view. All ob- [illegible] are agreed as to the exist- [illegible] of markings and shadings of [illegible] on Mars, but to suppose that [illegible] there the engineering works [illegible] telligent beings is merely fanci- [illegible]

[illegible] menting on suggestions that [illegible] are already receiving wireless [illegible] from intelligent beings out- [illegible] the earth which may in turn [illegible] interpretable," Abbot declares [illegible] the best information seems to [illegible] that the "wireless indications re- [illegible] are merely disturbances in- [illegible] by solar or terrestrial [illegible] as yet imperfectly understood [illegible] not the work of intelligent be- [illegible] trying to communicate with us."

exican Woman Is Judge

[illegible] Delores Arriga de Buck [illegible] been elected a member of the [illegible] court of the state of San [illegible] Potosi. She is the first woman [illegible] such an office in Mexico.

w He Cured
His Rupture

Sea Captain Cured His Own [illegible]pture After Doctors Said "Operate or Death."

Remedy and Book Sent Free.

[illegible] Collings sailed the seas for [illegible] years, then he sustained a bad [illegible] rupture that soon forced him [illegible] only remain ashore, but kept [illegible] bedridden for years. He tried [illegible] after doctor and truss after [illegible] No results! Finally, he was [illegible] that he must either submit to [illegible] dangerous and abhorrent operation [illegible] He did neither! He cured [illegible] instead.

[illegible] Collings made a study of [illegible] of his condition—and at last [illegible] rewarded by the finding of [illegible] method that so quickly made him [illegible] strong, vigorous and happy [illegible]

[illegible] can use the same method; [illegible] simple, easy, safe and inexpen- [illegible] Every ruptured person in the [illegible] should have the Captain Col- [illegible] book, telling all about how he [illegible] himself, and how anyone may [illegible] the same treatment in their [illegible] home without any trouble. The [illegible] and medicine are FREE. They [illegible] sent prepaid to any rupture [illegible] who will fill out the below [illegible] But send it right away— [illegible] before you put down this paper.

FREE RUPTURE BOOK AND REMEDY COUPON.
[illegible] W. A. Collings (Inc.)
[illegible] 84-F, Watertown, N. Y.
[illegible] send me your FREE Rup- [illegible] Remedy and Book without [illegible] obligation on my part what-
[illegible]

Women Leaders in Wyoming Town

Women are leaders in the political world in Cokeville, Wyo. Mrs. Ethel Stoner has been elected Mayor, the other two women having been elected to council in a bitter contest with two other political parties of which all the candidates were men. The women promised law enforcement, with pledges not to enact blue laws. All three have long been prominent in Wyoming state women's club affairs.

PUSH SHIP SUBSIDY PLAN IN CONGRESS

Congress is making strenuous efforts to enact the Ship Subsidy bill before adjournment. Committee hearings on the measure have been completed and there seems to be little organized opposition to the legislation advocated by the President.

Secretary of the Navy Denby believes an American merchant marine to be a necessary adjunct to the naval fighting forces of the nation. Expressing himself on that score, he said:

"We need a properly balanced merchant marine, not only as a business proposition, but as a very necessary auxiliary to our fighting fleet. Shipping is a highly specialized business and we have only to study Great Britain to see that we have to learn it from the ground up. It will have to have federal aid until our flag is firmly established on the seas. I would not presume to fix even an approximation of the time that this aid will be necessary, but I do believe it will not be long.

Urges New Trade Routes

"We are now finding greater pressure in industry and we must seek new outlets for our surplus products. Great Britain, for a long time, heavily subsidized its shipping and still helps the companies that run the fast ships so necessary as naval auxiliaries. I believe that new trade routes should be established and it seems to me that this plan is as good as any though I would not presume to say it is the best.

"It is very necessary that we do everything we can to divert traffic to American ships. As secretary of the navy I can give an order that all officers and men who have occasion to travel shall use American flag ships wherever possible, and that should give a great stimulus to passenger traffic because we have many traveling all of the time. Other departments can do the same thing and all these elements help in building up the merchant marine."

"Shipping will have to be placed on an established basis in order to make a market for the ships. The exact price is not a real factor; the shipping board should get rid of them or use them. In a few years a vessel that is tied up deteriorates so fast that it is of no use at all. There is no question in my mind that if this bill passes there will be an increased demand for the vessels we have on hand. It is a bad proposition to hold these ships any longer than is absolutely necessary."

Partisanship should be forgotten in the development of the American merchant marine and Republicans and Democrats should act only as Americans on this great American question, is the opinion of Senator Jones of Washington, chairman of the senate commerce committee. He declared that he saw no reason why the bill should not be passed during the present session of congress. He continued:

"Shipping has been and still is at a low ebb, but there is an upward trend. We must do something to assure ourselves a proper place in the maritime field and to give stability to ship operation as will afford us a fair and permanent share of the ocean carrying of the world. We have vessels. None can deny that the opportunity is ours. Something should be done and that speedily to affect a fixed policy for their permanent operation.

Wants Speed on Bill

"No time should be lost by the house committee in getting down to work on the bill. By conference and consultation, a bill will be reported and passed by the house that will need little, if any, change in the senate. We will be prepared to report the bill promptly after its passage by the house and we should pass the merchant marine bill while the tariff bill is in conference."

Representative Greene of Massachusetts, chairman of the house merchant marine and fisheries committee, declared that it is up to the United States to choose between its own merchant marine or the vessels of foreign nations to carry its commerce. He said:

"We must decide now whether we are to develop our foreign trade and a merchant marine adequate for our peace and emergency needs or to rely, as before the war, on foreign vessels for the carriage of our products. The latter course is so utterly at variance with common sense and American ideals as to be unmentionable. Now is the time to act and it must and will be done. Every effort should be made to expedite the shipping bill because its supporters believe that this is one of the most important measures before congress."

RAILROADS KILL WATER TRAFFIC

Senator Urges Boat Shipping, Economy Measure, Where Practical.

Railroads of the country, without exception, in frantic efforts to compete with water transportation, make a freight rate less than cost along water routes and recoup their losses by overcharging inland shippers, says Representative Newton of Missouri.

Newton is advocating "prohibiting the railroads from collecting exorbitant rates upon inland lines to make up what they lose trying to destroy barge-line transportation upon our waterways."

He declared that no better illustration of the railroads' method can be shown than the rate recently established between Minneapolis and St. Louis upon first-class freight.

"The railroads recently went before the interstate commerce commission and received authority to make a rate upon 100 pounds of first-class freight between these two cities, a distance of 586 miles, for $1.06½, while the same commission permits the railroad, over a more level country from Minneapolis to Kansas City, 86 miles less in distance, to charge for hauling the same kind and amount of freight $1.44 because no river runs direct from Minneapolis to Kansas City."

Another instance is given by Newton. He says that the railroads haul from New Orleans to St. Louis, 718 miles, 100 pounds of second-class freight for $1.73, while they charge $1.84½ for hauling the same amount of like freight from New Orleans to Fort Smith, Ark., 494 miles, because there is no water competition.

GOVERNORS GIVE SEAWAY VIEWS

Allen of Kansas Asserts Tidewater Plan Would Unlock Continent.

The St. Lawrence waterway project will unlock a continent, Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas asserted in a debate with Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York, in Chicago, while Governor Miller countered with the statement that there had not been sufficient investigation to determine whether the project was feasible. The debate was held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' association.

Governor Miller asserted that he is not opposed to the plan if it were proved feasible. Governor Allen declared that the international joint commission representing the United States and Canada already had investigated sufficiently to satisfy itself that the plan is feasible and only desires advice regarding engineering details.

Says Delay Is Plea.

"Governor Miller talks like a man pleading for delay while the commission talks like a body that had made up its mind but wants additional safeguards," Governor Allen said.

"New York is willing to go along with you folks of the middle west on the St. Lawrence project providing you are willing to study it first and act afterwards," Governor Miller replied.

Governor Miller raised the issue of whether any ocean steamers except tramps could use the inland route, and said that it would be difficult to find cargoes for even such ships as these on their return from Europe.

Cargoes Would Be Easy.

Governor Allen asserted that most ocean vessels are the tramp type and that it would be as easy to find cargoes for such boats plying between European ports and Chicago as if the boats stopped at New York. "There's nothing mysterious about the water in our lakes," he said. "I think Governor Miller is as near to us as any New Yorker is to any middle westerner. He's for the project if it can be proved feasible. The rest are against it for fear it will be feasible.

"Governor Miller wants to know what they'd bring back from foreign ports. What does he think the 43,000,000 people out here are going to live on? Statistics show that $1,280,000,000 worth of imports came to Chicago last year. It is as ridiculous to assume that ocean vessels would return to New York empty as to believe that they would return to lake ports without cargoes."

TO PROBE 4 DEATHS IN ARMY GUN BLAST

A board of officers has been appointed by Brigadier General A. J. Bowley, commanding Camp Bragg, N. C., to investigate the death there of four enlisted men and the wounding of three men and an officer as the result of an accidental explosion of a shrapnel projectile as the artillery practiced.

Preliminary examination of the gun and details given by surviving members of the crew led to the belief that the shell was defective and, falling far short of its target, struck a tree and rebounded into the second gun squad some distance away.

FARMERS FIGHTING HARD TO REDUCE COST OF FERTILIZERS

"Will the sales organizations of the big fertilizer manufacturers be scrapped, or will the co-operative buying organizations of Ohio farmers go to pieces? This is the bottom of an honest-to-goodness scrap that is being fought to a finish this Spring in every section of Ohio," says a statement from the Ohio Farm Bureau federation.

Co-operative buying always has been a favorite project of farmers' organizations," the statement continues. "It has ranged from the purchase of tea and coffee to fertilizer, coal and other farm supplies. Many failures and many successes have attended the efforts. But the idea persists.

"For several years, the farmer has lessened greatly his efforts to compete with his local grocer and dry goods merchant in the purchase of family needs and has concentrated his efforts on a few farm supplies, particularly twine and fertilizer.

Wanted Assurance.

"Representatives of the fertilizer manufacturers and the farm organizations met in Columbus last Summer where this problem was discussed. The manufacturers frankly stated that it had cost them thousands of dollars to establish their state-wide sales organizations. It would be unwise, they said, to scrap them until they could have positive assurance that the business could be handled directly with the farmers and that the volume would not be lessened. The farmer representatives declared that the farmers meant business.

"Last Fall, the farmers, through their state-wide co-operative buying organization, affiliated with the Farm bureau, purchased 12,000 tons of fertilizer at a saving of $3 to $4 a ton, or, approximately $40,000.

"The 12,000 tons represents but a small portion of the 200,000 tons—the annual tonnage used in Ohio in the Fall. However, the amount of saving made the farmers extremely enthusiastic, in the possibilities for further savings.

"Meanwhile the fertilizer manufacturers were not sitting idly by. The word went out to the farmers that such a thing could not happen again. The manufacturers through their national organization would not agree to deal with the farmers.

"However, early in February, representatives of two of the largest companies named prices. They were accepted.

"Some of the larger manufacturers notified the local farm organization officials that they would meet and underbid any price named by the co-operative buying organization.

"The Farm bureau has warned its officers that this is an attempt to break up the collective purchasing power of the farmer, and has tried to induce the local units to stick."

Orders Flow in.

Within the last few weeks, says the statement, orders have come in rapidly from all over Ohio. A preliminary estimate showed that the counties would buy 50,000 tons, or half the amount ordinarily used in the Spring.

Meanwhile, says the statement, "the old line interests are cutting prices and the war goes merrily on."

Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the federation, sees in the war a real achievement for the farmers. He declares that every farmer in Ohio, whether he buys co-operatively or not, will benefit through the organized efforts of the farmers." The whole affair is something bigger than co-operative buying," said Mr. Lincoln. "It is an attempt on the part of the farmer to reduce production costs, which, sooner or later, must be reflected in a reduction of prices to the consumer. We feel that the manufacturers ought to be with us."

LOOKOUT ASKED FOR NEW WEEVIL FOUND IN MISSISSIPPI

A weevil has been found in Stone county, Miss., in considerable numbers, which is injurious to potato, tomato and turnips. Southern entomologists are especially requested by the United States department of agriculture to keep a sharp lookout for this species. It seems to be identical with Desiantha nociva Lea, known in Australia as the tomato weevil. It is about one-third of an inch long, dull gray in color, and bears on the wing-covers a pale V-shaped mark. It has been known in Australia since 1908, and does much damage. The larvae feed upon the plants at night, hiding underground during the day.

The stat entomologist for Mississippi is trying to find out how far this weevil has spread, and the bureau of entomology is actively co-operating.

HARDING IN FAVOR OF JEW HOMELAND

Approval of the plan for the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people, is expressed by President Harding in a message made public by the Palestine Foundation fund in connection with a report of the national administrative committee of which Peter J. Schweitzer is chairman, showing that $1,300,000 already had been spent for reclamation of land in Palestine.

Child Labor Meet Called

Invitations have been issued by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor for a national conference on methods of securing child labor protection to meet in Washington, June 1.

Soldiers who are absent without leave in Honolulu are punished by a twenty-five-mile hike back to the barracks, all the way uphill.

The Latest Markets

Last week was fruitful of developments which go a long way toward confirming a real but intangible conviction of well being. Whatever may have been the unsettling events of the moment, such as the Genoa debacle, the spoke in the wheel of immediate steel mergers, the failure of coal operators and miners to come to agreement on the wage question, the reduction in railroad freight rates and the uncertainties attending the German reparations payments falling due on June 1, there was ever the tendency of stock market traders and outsiders alike to look over and beyond them to the steady advance in business and industrial revival, continued ease in credit, excellent crop prospects and so on. Indeed those were things which the securities markets have been discounting for months past.

The banks have been preparing the way for them by getting their indebtedness with the regional federal reserve banks within reasonable bounds and by loaning money only in the most liquid form. These signs were not to be mistaken. They point the way to national prosperity but when that happy time shall have arrived, probably in the late Summer or Autumn, the movement in the stock market will have come to an end.

From a superficial viewpoint the Genoa meeting may be regarded as a failure, yet it brought all nations there into agreement for a truce for eight months and it provided for another meeting at The Hague next month. It may be presumed that the nations concerned will enter the conference at the Dutch capital with minds less dogmatically set than was the case at Genoa. They are all playing with Fate and if they did not know it then Russia and the rest of them know it now.

Meantime international bankers have met in Paris to see what may be done in the way of making a loan to Germany that Germany may meet her obligations to the allies. The undertaking is much on the same principal as building up the strength of a patient with tonics against a serious operation. Even the tonic may be bitter to the taste and Germany is likely to find some bitterness in the amount which the allies can be persuaded to lend her and also in the rate of interest which she may have to pay. It would seem the only way to get Germany to the operating table with any degree of assurance that application of the knife will not kill her out of hand. The bankers' Paris meeting, therefore, is scarcely of less import than that other meeting at The Hague. They supplement each other in truth and neither can be permitted to fail of its purpose.

The most far reaching incident of the week on this side was the reduction in railroad freight rates ordered by the interstate commerce commission. It came largely as a surprise to railroad and financial interests, following, as it did, so closely upon the heels of the White House dinner arranged for discussing that very subject. Washington reports gave the impression that the President was not wholly satisfied with the attitude of the railroad heads in their subsequent conferences with the commission. Apparently the commission already had reached a decision when the President took the initiative in summoning the executives to dinner. Doubtless President Harding thought the effect on the wage situation would be more salutary if wage reductions should come in the form of voluntary action on the part of the transportation companies themselves.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.30; May, $1.30; July, $1.25. Corn, cash, 66½c. Oats, cash, 43c. Barley, cash, 68c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.05. Clover seed, cash, $13.75; Oct., $11.20. Alsike, cash, $11.50; Aug., $11.75. Timothy, cash, $2.90; May, $2.90; Sept., $3.25.

Chicago — Wheat, May, $1.25⅝; July, $1.22½; Sept., $1.19. Corn, May, 60¾c; July 63c. Oats, May, 36⅞c; July, 39⅛c. Rye, May, $1.00½; July, $1.01½.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 38½c; solid pact, 37c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20@21c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 22c; longhorn, 23@24c.

Eggs—Candled, 27c; selects, 31c.

Bacon—Fat, 22c; lean, 32; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 27½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 26½c. 11 to 12-lbs., 23½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 20c. Lard—13c. Hams, 31c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 18c; luncheon, 20c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 25@27c; broilers, 40@45c; old roosters, 16@18c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 10½c; kip, 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 40½@41c; prints, 41½@42c; extra firsts, 39½@40c; firsts, 38½@39c; seconds, 32½@33c; packing stock, 16@18c. Eggs — Fresh gathered northern extras, 27½c; extra first, 26½c; Ohio firsts, 25c; western firsts, new cases, 24c. Oleomargarine — Pound prints. Nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal fat, 22@22½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 22½@25c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry — Live, heavy fowls, 26@27c; roosters, 16@17c; broilers, 40@45c; spring ducks, 35¾38c. Potatoes—Ohio and Michigan, $2.00@2.40 per 150-pound sack; Florida, new stock, Rose, $6.00 barrel; Maine, $2.40 a sack of 150 pounds; Triumphs, $3.00 a hundredweight. Sweet Potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, 90@$1.00 a hamper.

Chicago—Butter, unsettled; creamery extras, 34c; firsts, 30½@33c; seconds, 28@29½c; standards, 34@34½c. Poultry lower; fowls, 24½c; broilers, 36@44c; roosters, 14c. Eggs, easy, receipts 42,097; firsts, 24@24½c; ordinary firsts, 22@22½c; miscellaneous, 23@23½c.

Potatoes, firm; receipts, 43 cars; total shipments, 693; Wisconsin sacked and bulk round whites, $1.50@1.60 cwt.; Michigan bulk round whites, $1.50@1.60 cwt.; Idaho sacked russets, branded, $2.00 cwt.; unbranded, $1.70@1.85 cwt.; new stock weak; Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs, No. 1, $2.90@3.00 cwt.; Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs, $2.50@2.75 cwt.; Florida Spaulding Rose, double-headed barrels, No. 1, $6.00; South Carolina slat barrels, Irish Cobblers, No. 1, few sales $6.00.

New York—Butter weak; receipts, 10,752. Eggs irregular; receipts, 27,384; fresh gathered extra firsts, 27@28c; fresh gathered firsts, 25@26½c; storage packed firsts, 27½@28½c. Cheese steady; receipts, 3,632. Live poultry barely steady; broilers, 35@50c; fowls, 29c; dressed steady and unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs, steady; receipts 6,000; heavies, $10.50; yorkers, $11.25; pigs, $11.25; cattle steady, $8.75; calves, $10.00@11.00; lambs steady, $11.00@13.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; higher; steers, $8.00@9.00; heifers, $7.50@8.00; cows, $5.75@6.50. Hogs—receipts, 7,500; steady; heavies, $11.20@11.25; heavy, light yorkers and pigs, $11.40@11.45. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; higher; top sheep, $8.00; top lambs, $13.00. Calves — Receipts, 1,900; steady; top, $11.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 2,500; 20@40c higher; shipping steers, $8.25@9.15; butchers, $7.75@8.75; yearlings, $8.75@9.50; heifers, $5.75@8.00; cows, $2.50@6.75; bulls, $4.00@5.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.00; fresh cows and springers, steady. Calves—Receipts 2,400; slow; $1.00 higher; $3.00@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 13,500; good steady to 50c lower; light 10c higher; heavy, $11.35; mixed, 11.35⅝@11.40; Yorkers, $11.40@11.50; light Yorkers and pigs, $11.50; roughs, $9,00@9.25; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs — Receipts 5,200; slow, 25@50c lower; lambs, $16.00@17.00; yearlings, $5.80@12.50; few at $13.50; wethers, $7.50@8.00; ewes, $2.00@6.00; mixed sheep, $6.00@7.50.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steers and beef cows steady to 15c higher; yearlings, 10@15c higher; canners strong; bulls steady; veal calves steady to 25c higher; stocker steers strong; best steers, $8.35 for 1,965 pounders; bulk, $7.00@7.50; bulk light yearlings, $7.65@8.40; bulk beef cows, $4.75@5.50; bulk canners, $2.85@3.00; bulk beef bulls, $4.50@5.00; bolognas, $4.50; top vealers, $10.25; bulk, $9.50@$10.00; bulk stockers, $4.25@4.50. Hogs — Receipts, 13,000; fairly active 5@10c higher; top, $10.85; bulk good butchers, $10.70@10.75; bulk, 100 to 140-pound averages, $10.00@10.50; packer sows, $9.00@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; slow, bidding unevenly lower; few early sales fully 25c lower; two loads choice Tenessee springers, $15.50 to city butchers; bulk natives, $13.50@14.25; no aged sheep sold early.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with a week ago beef steers 15@25c higher; better grades of fat she stock, 10@15c higher; lower grades and canners and cutters, 10@25c lower; bulls steady to weak; veal calves, 25@50c higher; stockers, steady to 25c lower; meaty feeders firm; weak stop beef steers, $9.35; two head of yearling, $9.50; week's bulk of beef steers, $7.00@8.65; yearling stockers, $6.85@7.5$; meaty feeders, $8.00@8.40; fat she stock, $5.65@7.35; canners and cutters, $3.70@4.65; veal calves, $9.00@9.75. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; opened 10@15c higher; general market mostly 10c higher; closed weak with most of early advance lost; top, $11.00 early; bulk, $10.45@10.90; hold over light; pigs, about steady; medium weight, $10.80@10.90; light weight, $10.85@10.95; light lights, $10.25@10.80; packing sows, smooth, $9.50@18.00; packing roughs, $9.25@9.60; killing pigs, $9.25@10.35. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; quotably steady; good handy best Mexican shorn lambs, $13.50; compared week ago more desirable fat lambs and yearlings, $.75@1.00 higher; others and sheep steady to 50c higher; week's bulk prices spring lambs, $14.75@15.75; fed lambs, $12.25@13.50; yearling, $9.00@10.25; wethers, $7.00@7.50; ewes, $6.00@7.00; new crop feeding lambs, $12.25@12.75.

PHONES ARE PRIZED PROPERTY IN JAPAN

A telephone instrument is one of the most prized possessions of a foreigner in Japan. Under the government system the instrument is sold outright to a subscriber and as the government's supply is apparently never replenished, it is next to impossible for a new subscriber to have one installed, applicants who sent in the order even 10 years ago still waiting to have their request complied with.

As a result instruments, ownership of which carries with it the right by payment of a small fee to have it moved or transferred to another individual, are held at a high price. In Tokio for example, an instrument is valued anywhere from $700 to $1,250.

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LAKES-TO-SEA WATERWAY IS UP TO CANADA

Secretary Hughes' Communication to Dominion Removed Barriers to [illegible] on Project.

Secretary of State Hughes' announcement that diplomatic communications have been established with the British and Canadian governments concerning the St. Lawrence waterway improvement, places the issue squarely up to Canada.

Recently, the announcement states, Secretary Hughes requested British Ambassador Geddes to make inquiry of the Canadian government whether or not Canada cared to enter into conversations with the American government on the subject.

Sentiment in Canada is said to be divided on the proposition, just as it is in the United States, and while it is not expected that the Canadian government will refuse to enter into negotiations, the drafting of a treaty may require many months of diplomatic activity.

Formal announcement by the state department that the first steps toward the negotiation of a treaty had been taken was received with delight by congressmen and senators from Ohio and the Middle West who have been urging that this course be taken. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association favored this procedure rather than legislative action by the American congress and the Canadian parliament. This plan, it was believed, would have been subject to annoying delays.

New York Opposed.

The New York state interests, which have been endeavoring to defeat the St. Lawrence improvement, have been bitterly opposing the negotiation of a treaty. They realized that this step would greatly handicap their efforts tq defeat the project and a few weeks ago the entire New York delegation in congress visited the President and Secretary Hughes and protested against the negotiation of a treaty.

Senators Townsend of Michigan, Lenroot of Wisconsin and Kellogg of Minnesota, all of whom are ardent advocates of the proposed improvement, prepared a lengthy brief in support of the treaty plan of inaugurating the improvement and at several conferences made lengthy arguments to President Harding and Secretary Hughes in support of their position.

Secretary of State Hughes' reluctance to start treaty negotiations with Canada is said to have resulted from a phrase in the report of the international joint commission which recommended that further detailed study of the project be made. Members of the commission have since stated that this was not intended to mean that additional study should be made in an advance agreement between Canada and the United States to undertake the deepening of th St. Lawrence, but that they meant additional specification and technical studies must be prepared before the actual construction work can be undertaken.

Misunderstood Plan.

Members of the commission declared it was not necessary that this work be done before Canada and the United States reached an agreement that the work should actually be undertaken. Secretary Hughes for a time misunderstood this recommendation of the commission and it was upon this point that Senators Townsend, Lenroot and Kellogg submitted their arguments. Once the matter was explained to Secretary Hughes his decision to open treaty negotiations was speedily reached.

If Canada agrees to enter into the negotiation of a treaty it is planned to have the pact embody complete plans for the construction and financing of the improvement. Supporters of the project believe that it will be found feasable to provide for the formation of an international finance corporation with power to issue stock or bonds for popular subscription. This commission would be given the right to market the power developed by the improvement and it is claimed that the entire project can be financed without large appropriations by either the Canadian or American governments.

"JUNE DROP" WILL REDUCE FRUIT CROP

An Ohio fruit crop somewhat reduced by Spring frosts stands further to be reduced by a heavy "June drop" of fruit, most serious in the Rome Beauty belt, where the greater part of the apples in the state are raised; and most damaging to the leading commercial variety grown in that section.

This apears from the reports of 15 fruit farmers, nine in the south of Ohio and six in the north, who have written Frank H. Beach, extension orchardist at the Ohio State university, about fruit crop prospects in their localities. Mr. Beach explains that the "June drop" comes from unfavorable conditions at blossoming time which cause fruit not to set well and to fall from the trees in late May and early June.

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Radio for Old as Well as Young

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NOT only are the young entertained by radio, but the old derive much enjoyment from the new and popular pastime of "listening in." Photo shows Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the famous Civil war veteran, with her daughter, left, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, listening to a concert at her home in Washington. Mrs. Logan recently passed her 84th birthday, but she is one of the most active and progressive women of the country.

NANCY ENDORSES U. S. PHOHIBITION

Lady Astor Tells of Good Effects Noted; Crowds Bid Her Adieu.

Thousands of friends and admirers of Lady Nancy Astor cheered and wished her farewell as she embarked on the Aquitania on her homeward voyage in company with Lord Astor.

The immense popularity of the British woman M. P. with the American public almost caused her to miss sailing. The crowd of well wishers that surrounded her at the docks was so great that it was with difficulty that Lord Astor steered her through their midst and up the gangplank.

Lord Astor's last act before going on board was to give to the reporters a statement concerning prohibition, written by Lady Astor.

"Prohibition on the whole is a good thing for America, I am convinced," Lady Astor declared. "I have talked with all sorts of people on the matter. I also have been entertained in homes of rich and poor and believe the majority of people favor it, now that they have seen it in operation.

"As to the rich people in America having all they want to drink, I have my doubts. There may be a few in that class. Social agencies, I was told, all find their efforts to relieve distress among the poor much easier since prohibition came in.

"By the stand the United States has taken on prohibition it has, in my opinion, made a great stride forard in the spiritual regeneration of the world.

"I am asked what I shall do to work for prohibition in England. This much I know. I shall support the adoption of legislation giving localities the right to decide by direct vote whether or not they want drink to continue, and extend any method to which is to be sold. That is a democratic way to settle it."

Now Johnson May Know What It's All About

Senator Frank B. Willis, an ex-school teacher and once champion speller of the house, has won fresh laurels in the senate.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California thought he would stump the junior Ohio senator the other day. Sidling over to Willis' seat in the senate chamber, he asked in a hoarse whisper:

"Say, Willis, you've been a college professor, what does this mean?"

He pointed to a paragraph in the tariff bill covering coal tar products and his finger rested on the word "dimethlphenylbenzlammonium."

Senator Willis glanced at it and looked at Johnson in surprise.

"Why don't you know that?" he asked loud enough to be heard across the chamber. "I thought everybody knew that. It's a combination of these two products."

And the Ohioan pointed to the words "methyldiaminebenzophenone" and "tetramethyldiaminodiphenlmethane."

The Californian, completely squelched, slipped back to his seat and said nothing more.

COP CRECKS SPEED OF THREE GOVERNORS

Automobiles in which the governors of three states and other prominent officials were riding were held up near Chicago when a motorcycle patrolman arrested the chauffeur of the head car for speeding. The party was returning from Exmor Golf club to a downtown hotel to hear the debate on the St. Lawrence tidewater project. Governor J. A. O. Prues of Minnesota, Governor Henry Allen of Kansas, and Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York were in the party.

Germany Builds 35 Ships

American bureau of shipping says Germany, during the first three months of 1922, built 35 steamships ranging from 300 to 9,000 tons and totaling more than 109,000 gross tons. In addition she repurchased from former enemies six ships aggregating 22,000 tons.

White House Must Skimp Along Through Year On Only $323,480

Housekeepers throughout the land will be pleased to learn, on the theory that misery loves company, that the wave of hard times has forced even the White House to ramble through the year on only $323,480.

All householders find it somewhat difficult these days to make both ends meet. The servant problem is a sad pressing one, and oddly enough, the grocer, the butcher and the baker require to be paid. In many instances servants have been dispensed with and economy instituted in more ways than one.

A great deal more than the sum allotted is expended in the upkeep of the White House, most of it coming from the President's private purse. These, however, are not official expenditures and, though often necessary, have to be borne by the chief executive. For instance, H. R. 9981, an act making appropriations for the executive and for sundry independent executive bureaus, etc., allots the President $25,000 for "traveling expenses and official entertainment expenses, to be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his certificate solely."

Traveling Expenses Deducted.

Out of this sum, then, must come the expenses of the President's tours, such as his contemplated visit to the Pacific coast and Alaska, another to Florida, another to Marion, and so on. Out of this also must be paid the expense of such elaborate entertainments as the diplomatic, judicial, congressional and cabinet dinners and receptions.

The President's salary is $75,000 a year. How much of that remains intact after the chief executive winds up an expensive year is a moot question. In striking contrast to the President's salary and contained in the same bill, is an item bestowing $12,000 a year to the Vice President.

For ordinary care, repair and refurnishing of the executive mansion to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine, is allotted the sum of $50,000. Fuel for the mansion and greenhouses is placed at $12,000. Care and maintenance of the greenhouses will eat up $9,000—a sum in excess by several thousands of the average American middle-class income—while repair to the greenhouses will require $3,000. Reconstruction of one greenhouse will be made at the cost of $6,000.

Greenhouses Are Large.

Greenhouses in the White House grounds are not modest ivy-covered Summer houses, with a few pots and plants hither and yon, but rather pretentious horticultural palaces which add greatly to the tastiness of the mansion and set it off with more or less artistic grace.

An iron fence must soon be built in the mansion grounds between the mansion and the south lawn area, construction of which is to cost $4,000. For the improvement and maintenance of the grounds generally $10,000 will be appropriated. For lighting the executive mansion, grounds and greenhouses, including all necessary expenses of installation, maintenance and repair, the bill calls for the appropriation of $8,600.

In the matter of contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery, record books, telegrams, books for library, furniture and carpets for offices, automobiles; expenses of garages, including labor, special services and miscellaneous items, to be expended in the discretion of the President, the sum of $36,000 has been found necessary.

Printing Costs $4,000.

The single item of printing and binding calls for $4,000.

The office of the President may call upon any other executive branch of the government from time to time for assistance in the way of employes. This helps to make the jog a bit smoother along executive row. For salaries in the President's office an appropriation of $80,800 is called for—a sum in excess of the President's salary.

The salaries rate in this wise: Secretary to the President, $7,500; executive clerk, $5,000; chief clerk, $4,000; appointment clerk, $3,500; record clerk, $2,500; expert stenographers — one, $3,000; one, $2,500; accounting and disbursing clerk, $2,500; two correspondents (not newspaper), at $2,500 each; clerks, two at $2,500 each; four at $2,000 each, seven of class four, two of class three, four of class two and three of class one; messengers—three at $900 each, three at $840 each, and three laborers at $720 each.

No mention is made of the expenses that may be incurred by the wife of the President—though any business man knows it is the biggest item of all.

VOTE OF WOMEN NAMED PINCHOT

G. O. P. Leaders in Capital See New Strength in Primary Results.

Women have become a dominating, decisive factor in American politics.

Above all personal and partisan considerations, this is the outstanding conclusion drawn from the results of the Pennsylvania and Indiana elections at the national capital.

It was the women who nominated Gifford Pinchot for governor of Pennsylvania, smashing the Old Guard Republican machine, just as it was the women who overturned the regular G. O. P. organization in Indiana and nominated Albert J. Beveridge for U. S. senator.

"What will the women do in Ohio, New Jersey and other pivotal states?" now is being asked.

The standpat, reactionary elements in the Republican party are apprehensive about it but the progressive, onward-looking leaders are elated. The latter see in woman's participation in politics a new energizing, humanizing, uplifting force which is bound not only to revolutionize existing political methods but to bring about tremendously beneficial changes in government.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Warren, O., vice-chairman of the Republican National committee, declared herself not only delighted but amazed at the extent to which women went to the polls in the Pennsylvania primary. She said she had not anticipated such active participation by women, especially in a conservative eastern state, within a generation.

Even conservative Republicans, whose sympathies in Pennsylvania were with Attorney General George E. Alter, defeated candidate of the old Penrose machine for governor, and in Indiana with Senator Harry S. New, now admit that from a broad point of view the progressive victories, insured by the woman vote, will prove a great asset to the Republican party.

Had the Old Guard triumphed, they realize, the progressive elements, disappointed and disgusted, might have turned to the Democrats for relief if indeed, they did not start another disrupting third-party movement.

Both Pinchot and Beveridge were rampant Bull Moosers in 1912 and each in his respective state has an immense personal following.

Free Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy

D. J. Lane, a chemist at 126 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kan., manufactures a remedy for asthma and hay fever in which he has so much confidence that he sends a $1.25 bottle by mail to any one who will write him for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge.

U. S. WILL FIND JOBS FOR VETS

Bureau to Place Men as They Finish Vocational Training Courses.

The U. S. Veterans' bureau has announced the establishment of an employment section for placing disabled war veterans in profitable trades and professions when they have completed their vocational training.

Employment opportunities will be obtained through contact with the Ford Motor Co., the U. S. Steel corporation, the Standard Oil Co., the Westinghouse Electric Co., the U. S. shipping board, and other large employing concerns through the country.

To date, a total of 16,485 veterans have completed their training courses under the bureau and most of them are employed. There are now in training approximately 130,738 more for whom the bureau will use its employment agencies to obtain positions when trained.

The bureau's employment section will make a survey of industries and business conditions for the purpose of supplying employment along the line of the trades and professions taught as soon as the men finish their courses. Major W. F. Lent, who served in combat, administrative and executive units during the war, has been selected as head of the section. He gained valuable experience as demobilization officer at Camp Dix, N. J., which, together with his experience in civil life as an employment manager, is believed to make him ideally qualified for the work.

WATSON PRAISES G. O. P. RECORD

Indiana Senator in Speech at Hoosier Convention Flays Democrats.

Efficient and wise management of the nation's affairs, both domestic and international, and substantial results in relieving "the evils of eight years of Democratic misrule," were claimed for the Harding administration in an address by Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, before the Indiana Republican state convention.

Democrats Scored.

Senator Watson praised the executive, legislative and diplomatic record of the present administration and flayed the recent Democratic administration as debt-incurring, deficit-creating, bond-issuing, surplus-scattering, factory-closing, industry-paralyzing, prosperity-destroying, social-upheaving and cataclysm-producing.

"The 'new freedom' preached by Woodrow Wilson was a grotesque travesty on the very name," he added, "while the enfranchisement of business under Harding is an accomplished fact.

"Notwithstanding the near approach to collapse of the monetary system of nearly every country in Europe," he continued, "we have balanced our budget, we are living within our income, we have issued no bonds and sold no treasury certificates, we have paid off $1,000,000,000 of the public debt, we have reduced taxation by $825,000,000 the first year and $525,000,000 more the second year, we have curtailed governmental expenses $1,000,000,000, and today we are financially solvent and commercially sound and on the upgrade toward a normal resumption of American prosperity."

Sees Pledges Kept.

Citing the new and fixed charges from the war, Senator Watson said there could not be any great reduction in taxes for a decade or more, but he contended the Republican party had kept its platform pledge to reduce taxes as far as possible consistent with government needs. This, in part, was possible, he said, by dismissal of more than 100,000 government employes in the last two years.

"The tariff," he said, "is not being made to please free traders. We did not formulate it to suit importers."

The Fordney emergency tariff law, the senator asserted, had "saved the wool and sheep industry, is of immense value to the dairy interests and of great benefit to the farmer."

Soldier bonus legislation is assured "before the close of the present session," Senator Watson said. He declared it would "involve no additional taxation" and finally will be paid "by the use of bonds of our debtor nations."

Reduction in railroad rates and wages must come, Senator Watson said, together with financial maintenance of the carriers, but he declared that railroad wages should not and would not return to prewar levels.

Discussing Indiana state affairs, Senator Watson urged a united party stand, including support for Albert J. Beveridge, who won the Republican senatorial nomination from Senator Harry S. New.

WEEK IN SPORT

New York's championship teams may have a fight on their hands this season. Both clung to first place in their respective leagues last week, but the opposition they met was stiff. Pittsburgh is threatening the lead of the Giants, while St. Louis is still on the heels of the Yankees. In the National league there was a shakeup in the standing of the teams, the Pirates deposing St. Liuis from second place, while Brooklyn crept up from around the bottom to the first division, closely pursued by Cincinnati. The Athletics and Tigers are crowding the American league leaders.

Walter Johnson is showing his old-time pitching form this season and Washington is improving.

It's a merry race this year for homerun honors. Ken Williams of the St. Louis Browns relinquished first place in four-base bingles to Roger Hornsby, St. Louis Cardinals. Hornsby has made 14 circuit clouts and Williams 12. "Bing" Miller of the Philadelphia Athletics is not far behind, having garnered 10 so far this season. Babe Ruth is far in the rear with only one to his credit. Babe hasn't been hitting the horsehide at all.

Babe Ruth is getting cranky. In a game with Washington he became peeved at a decision of Umpire Hildebrand and the remarks of a razzing fan, threw dust in the umpire's face and climbed into the grandstand to start a fight with the fan. For these misdeeds Babe was fined $200 and removed from the captaincy of the Yanks by President Johnson of the American league.

Bob Martin, A. E. F., and interallied heavyweight champion, scored his 95th knockout by stopping Sailor Bill Maxon in the third round of a bout in Arkansas.

George Whitted, major league veteran, has been signed as manager and third baseman of the Toledo A. A. team.

Announcement has been made that Morvich will enter the $50,000 special race at Latonia on June 24.

Al Reach, one of the two men left of the old Philadelphia Athletic baseball team of the late 60's, was 82 years old last week.

Harry Greb, Pittsburgh, won the light heavyweight title by winning a 15-round go with Gene Tunney of New York.

Ernest W. Holderness is the new amateur golf champion of England. He won the match at the 18th hole of the final round with John Caven, a young Scotchman.

University of California track team won the 46th annual track and field championship games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, with a score of 40½ points. Princeton was second in the meet which was staged in the Harvard stadium with 30 colleges competing.

Cleveland used 18 players, including five pitchers and three pinch hitters, in a game with Detroit and lost.

In a game with the Mackmen, Heilmann of Detroit made two home runs in his first two times at bat.

Wilbur Hubbell, Philadelphia National pitcher, was seriously injured when hit on the head by a batted ball in a game with Brooklyn.

EDITORS ASSAIL LLOYD GEORGE

Press Verdict of "Failure" Written on Premier's Genoa Efforts.

The editorial verdict in London on Prime Minister Lloyd George's Genoa speech is directly opposed to that of the house of commons which gave him practically a vote of confidence. Most of the newspapers write "failure" across the face of the conference and have only censure for the premier's defense of his foreign policy.

Lloyd George appeared in the house of commons to give, as prime minister, an account of his stewardship at Genoa and once again, after a precise and carefully worded statement and an eloquent rebuttal of criticisms directed against him, he received the support of the house in what is considered the equivalent of another vote of confidence.

The house by a majority of 235 to 26 rejected an amendment moved by Rupert Grynne, Unionist, to the motion on which the debate was based as a means of expressing the dissatisfaction of the house with the premier's exposition.

To Reclassify Peaches

The freight classification on peaches in what is known as official classification territory, embracing the states of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, New York, the New England states, Penna., New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the producing sections of West Virginia and Virginia will be reduced from first class to second class on July 13, R. G. Phillips, secretary of the International Apple Shippers association announced.

SEER'S DREAMS COME TRUE AS GIRLS ADOPT KNICKERS AT PSYCHOLOGICAL TIME

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Knickerbockers for women seem to be here to stay—for a while at least. Women could not be converted to bloomers when they were introduced by intellectual feminists as a reform in dress back in 1851. But now a few young flappers stroll off the golf course in knickers and go down Main street to get a soda and the youth of the nation acclaims the new style for street wear.

For half a dozen decades there have been prophets who saw, or thought they saw, trousers for women on the horizon. A few times indeed some daring feminine souls did break away from the tyranny of hoops and dust trailing skirts to appear in bloomers or even trousers. But the experiment generally fizzled out speedily.

There is an old letter written to the Lowell Courier by a St. Louis woman regarding four young women who passed through Missouri on their way west wearing men's apparel. Their father and brother accompanied them and approved of the style.

"Were Respectable."

"They were from Philadelphia, and highly respectable," wrote the correspondent, reporting on this startling news item.

A flapper who could claim to be the pioneer wearer of knickers would doubtless be proud of the title. But back in 1851, Amelia Bloomer lamented the fact that the famous bloomer garment should ever have been associated with her name. She spent endless time explaining that she was not the first person to wear bloomers; that they should really be "millers," as a Miss Miller was the first wearer, and that she had been connected with the project in its early days only by her article favoring this dress reform which appeared in the Seneca Lily, a paper which she edited. However, in spite of Mrs. Bloomer's protests the name stuck.

Trailed in Dust

Women's dresses in 1851 were widely denounced on the ground of being unhealthy. They were long, heavy and full. They trailed in the dust to catch germs. They gathered mud from wet streets in rainy weather, and then flapped about the wearers' ankles to give them colds and pneumonia.

Referring to this fashion one editor declared that 'a false modesty has caused many a young girl to die of consumption.'

The first blomers were long like these skirts. Short bloomers would have been hooted off the streets without a fighting chance—if it is possible to imagine the girl of the period appearing in them. The bloomers which upset the conservatives were full ankle length affairs. A skirt considerably longer than our popular knee length specimen fell over them. The effect was very Turkish, but to our modern eyes it would be about as daring as a deep sea diving outfit.

Nevertheless, bloomers were hotly denounced or as hotly approved by everyone who talked, wrote, or lectured about them. They were taken seriously by the undecorative blue stockings, and so they failed to appeal very much to the younger people who might have popularized them.

Never Been So High

Modern knickerbockers, like the old bloomers, have sought the level of the skirt in vogue. Skirts go up and down, but they have never before gone quite so high, and they are now wavering toward a drop. This was the psychological moment — the first in centuries — when knickers might successfully appear on the streets. They were only a step from knee length skirt and so they attracted very little condemnation.

Knickers are now being worn for sports, on the street in the daytime, for shopping, and in general for informal wear. Their popularity as a permanent feature of women's dress depends on their possibilities for variety. So long as they have some touch of novelty the chances are good that women will continue to be interested in them.

The fact which makes it seem likely that knickerbockers will remain popular is that they have been introduced naturally, without any suggestion of dress reform attached to them. The vogue of sports brought about sport clothes, and these became popular because women were not frightened away by the words "sensible" or "reform". Instead, comfort with novelty. So Instead they were attracted by the newest styles which happened to combine comfort with novelty. So long as knickerbockers continue to be associated with the latest fashion by reason of new trimmings, cut, or material, they may be expected to rise in favor.

Several years ago Vance Thompson, in his book on "Woman," predicted that women would approach the question of trousers by wearing the sort of clothes that men wear for hunting, riding, and other sports. Women were already wearing leather breeches, he pointed out, for airplane travel. They wore suitable riding clothes, and were beginning to wear knickerbockers and breeches on the golf course. These he mentioned as signs of women's awakening interest in trousers, and he approved of the start.

Airplanes Whip Natives

Sixteen British bombing airplanes completely shattered a revolt of the Jalal Khel tribe in India. The planes caught the tribesmen between two rivers and inflicted heavy casualties.

MURPHY WINS AUTO CLASSIC

Leading from start to finish, Jimmy Murphy of Los Angeles, Cal., winner of the 1921 French Grand Prix, carved his name deeper in the hall of motor fame May 30, when he flashed across the wire a winner of the 500-mile automobile race at the Indianapolis speedway before a record-breaking crowd of 135,000 spectators.

Murphy smashed records for the distance to smithereens, clipping more than 16 minutes off the best previous record. His time was 5:17:30:79, an average of 94.48 miles an hour, against the old record of 5:33:55:51, or 89.84 miles an hour made by Ralph DePalma in 1915.

Murphy did something which had never been accomplished before at the Indianapolis speedway and to the knowledge of racing experts never before in a race of major importance. He shot into the lead at the start and never relinquished it during one instant of five hours of thrilling driving. He was the first away, was first over the line at the completion of the first lap, and was first over the wire when Captain Eddie Rickenbacher waved the flag for his victory. The Los Angeles driver made only three stops during the entire 500 miles.

While major honors went to Murphy, Harry Hartz, also of Los Angeles, who finished second, drove a remarkable race. He jumped into second place 60 miles after the start, and held it throughout, always making a desperate fight to catch Murphy. Hartz time was 5:20:34:59, an average of 93.54 miles per hour, which also was far in advance of the record. Eddie Hearne, a veteran racer, piloted a French car to third place in 5:22:26:06, for an average of 93.04 miles an hour, while Ralph De Palma, one of the favorites, was fourth in 5:31:04:65, an average of 90.61 miles an hour.

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GROUND BONE USED FOR MAKING BRE

Many Russian peasants in famine areas continued to m bread of ground animal bo acorns, straw and other substit even for months after the Ame corn began to arrive. They expla that they preferred to store up of the corn as there had been re that the supply would soon give In some instances the Russ who had been provided by American Relief administration recipes for various methods of paring the corn for the table, m the ground bones of horses and tle with ground corn to enable t to make the corn alloted them a little longer.

WET FINANCES BACK MOONSHIN

Moonshine financiers are now ing sought by the dry law enfo ment agents in the South, it wa at prohibition headquarters.

In Virginia, Tennessee and K tucky officials said it has bee covered that men with mone setting up illicit stills and pa moonshiners regular wages to ate them. When the operators caught it was declared they e escape jail terms as first offe or received $5 a day from thei ployers while in prison to pr their backers.

Efforts are being made to r up the men behind the scenes.

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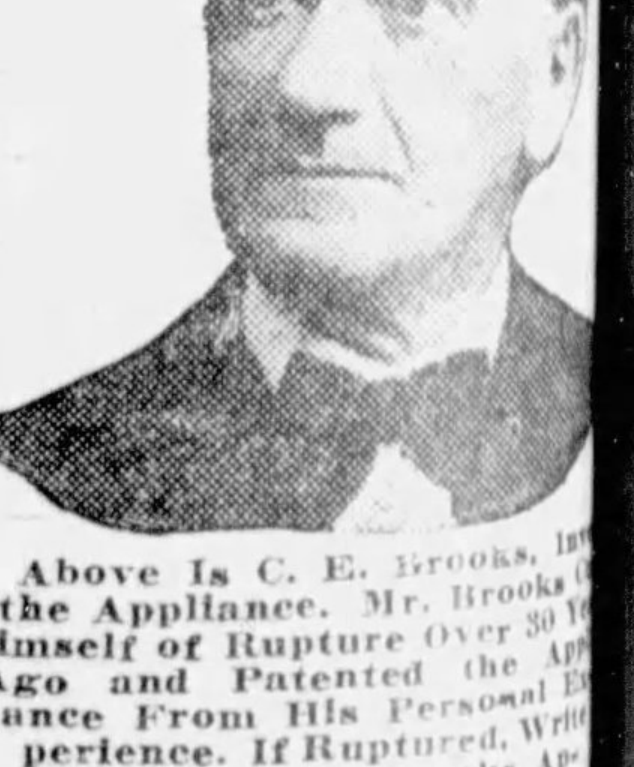

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